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NOTES ON

THE HUBBARD FAMILY

and

RELATED FAMILIES

Compiled By

David Sanders Clark

Washington, D.C.

1958

NOTES ON

THE BURBANK FAMILY

and

RELATED FAMILIES

Compiled By

David Sanders Clark

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1958

Clark, David Sanders,1914- Comp.
Notes on the Hubbard and related families, Washington,D.C., 1958.
Typescript. 3 parts in 1. 29cm.

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1.Hubbard fam.(George Hubbard,1594-1683).
2.Hubbard fam.(George Hubbard,1601-1684/85)
3.Baughman fam. 4.Camp fam. 5.Guernsey fam.
6.Hanford fam. 7.Huntington fam. 8.Jacobs fam.
9.Ward fam. 10.Burr fam. 11.Fitch fam. 12.Henry fam. 13.Hickox fam. 14.Lord fam. 15.Marvin fam.
16.Sherman fam. 17.Spencer fam. Listed in

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OVZS

For

The Maryland Historical Society

with the compliments of

Lord Fondren Clark

See in particular pages I-17 and I-18,
and account of Baughman Family in Part III.

December 19, 1958

FOREWORD

Our three children have heard their mother and grandmother tell stories about the Hubbards and other maternal relatives many times. These are interesting stories, well worth remembering. But for a variety of reasons, the children, as well as their father who just happened to marry into the family, have sometimes found these accounts a mite difficult to follow. It takes a while to grasp that they are descended from not one, but two separate and distinct George Hubbards, who emigrated from England to Connecticut in the 1630's. There is also a bewildering repetition of names, Daniel after Daniel after Daniel for instance, plus several Roberts, Belas, and Henry Guernseys. To add to the complexity, the family tales are apt to include mention of relatives with such names as Pitkin, Litchfield, and Turnbull; and precisely how all these people came to be connected with the Hubbards has never been quite clear. The only comprehensive Hubbard genealogy ever published is not of much help, for it is 63 years old, often inaccurate, and says next to nothing about families related to the Hubbards by marriage. Even my good wife had a bit of trouble getting all the facts in proper order when she applied for membership in the Colonial Dames a few years ago.

Therefore it seemed highly desirable to try to collect such information on the Hubbards and their kin as could be found in family records and published sources and present this material in logical, readable form. In carrying out this project, I have had most welcome assistance from a number of Mrs. Clark's relatives, as acknowledged in the footnotes. Her mother, Mrs. Robert B. Livingstone, has been particularly helpful. Special mention should be made of her transcribing the lengthy journal of Frances Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stryker, now in the possession of the Hubbards of Cazenovia, a document which provided all manner of biographical details available nowhere else.

Although these Notes are intended primarily for circulation and enjoyment within the family, some copies are being placed in selected libraries in various parts of the country, for the benefit of genealogists, historians, and posterity.

David Sanders Clark

3631 Tilden Street, N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

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PART I

THE GUILFORD, CONNECTICUT, LINE

[1]

George Hubbard of Guilford, Connecticut, born probably about 1594, came to New England from East Bergholt, in Suffolk. According to tradition he arrived in Boston about 1633, and settled initially at Watertown, Massachusetts.

In 1635 a few Watertown families, seeking more and better land, made their way southwestward through the wilderness to the Connecticut River and took possession of a fine tract of meadow on the western bank, where they began a plantation which became known as Wethersfield. George Hubbard and his wife Mary[2] were among these first comers. A deposition which he made some twenty years later conveys the impression that he may have been present when the land for the plantation was originally purchased from Sowheag, the local Indian sachem, for he claims to have "certaine knowledge" of the details of the transaction. After the town had been laid out and lots assigned, he built a house on the west side of High Street, adjoining the southern edge of the Common, a site occupied in modern times by the Prison.

For several years his services were in considerable demand as a surveyor. At a court held on June 7, 1636 he and Samuel Wakeman were directed to survey the breadth of the plantation of Windsor, and on February 21, 1636/37 they and "Ancient" Stoughton received similar instructions to consider the bounds of Windsor toward the falls (at Enfield) and of Wethersfield toward the mouth of the river. In 1639 he surveyed a six by three mile tract on the eastern bank of the Connecticut, in what is now Glastonbury, which it was intended to apportion among the original settlers of Wethersfield. In order that each man might have water on the west, fertile meadows in the center, and wood and pasture on the east, the land was divided into forty-four narrow strips, each three miles long. His own 195 acre share was only thirty-two and a half rods wide.

When Wethersfield joined Hartford and Windsor to form a government independent of Massachusetts, he was chosen to represent the town at the newly established Connecticut General Court, and served in this capacity

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[1] Charles Edward Banks, Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650 (Philadelphia, 1937), 149; Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 199-205, 255-256; Charles Henry Cory, Lineal Ancestors of Rhoda (Axtell) Cory (1937), Vol. II, Part II, 200-210; Sherman W. Adams and Henry R. Stiles, The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut (New York, 1904), I, 29, 50, 138, 183, 278, 538, II, 440; Donald Lines Jacobus, List of Officials, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical of Connecticut Colony (New Haven, 1935), 193.

[2] Her maiden name is unknown. She was not Mary Bishop as claimed in One Thousand Years of Hubbard History. See Donald Lines Jacobus, "George Hubbard's Wife," The American Genealogist, X (July 1933), 18-19.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

at sessions held in March and April 1638 and in April, August, and September 1639. Among the measures adopted in 1638 was one which limited the trade in beaver skins to persons appointed by the General Court, who were to collect an excise tax of a shilling per skin for the colonial treasury. George Hubbard and Richard Law were named as the first collectors for Wethersfield.

As George Hubbard appears on a list of the original planters of Milford, Connecticut, dated November 20, 1639, it might be inferred that he moved to Milford that fall. The colonial records show, however, that he continued to serve as Deputy from Wethersfield to the General Court in April 1640, February and April 1641, and April and August 1642. From this evidence it seems clear that he did not actually become a resident of Milford before the late summer of 1642 at the earliest, though he may well have spent considerable time there clearing land and building a house.

In Milford he and his family were the next door neighbors of Deacon George and Sarah Clark, the first of the compiler's Clark ancestors to come to America. In addition to his home lot, he was granted Milford Island, some ten acres in area, which the Indians called Poquahaug and frequently used as a summer camping place. He was admitted to the Milford Church January 15, 1644.

Several years later, George Hubbard decided to move to Guilford, Connecticut, where he purchased the property of Jacob Sheaffe on September 22, 1648. He joined the church in Guilford October 8, 1650, and served as a Deputy to the New Haven General Court in 1652, 1655, 1657, 1660, and 1662. When elected in 1655, it is recorded that he "did forbeare for a time" from taking the oath of office, "wanting light for renewing the same oath to the same person for the same worke." After the Hartford and New Haven colonies were united in 1664, he was chosen as Deputy from Guilford to the Connecticut General Assembly for the first and second sessions in 1665, and for the second session in 1666. From 1665 through 1667 by appointment from the General Assembly he served as a commissioner for Guilford; in 1666 he was made town surveyor; and in 1670 he was designated as a magistrate "with full power to grant summons; according to lawe, and allso, to joyne persons in marriages as need requires."

When the members of the Guilford Church were faced with the problem of obtaining a new minister in 1661, negotiations with prospective candidates became largely his responsibility. The Rev. Increase Mather, whom he first approached, declined; but his efforts to interest the Rev. Joseph Eliot, son of the Apostle to the Indians, were eventually successful.

George Hubbard and his wife Mary both died in Guilford, he in January 1683, and she on September 14, 1676. They had eight or nine children.

Daniel Hubbard, their youngest child, was born in Milford, Connecticut, and baptized there May 26, 1644. In 1648 he was taken by his parents to Guilford, where he resided until his death in 1720. The patent of

Guilford was granted by the Governor and Council, December 7, 1695, to "Sergt. Daniel Hubbard" and eleven others. He married, November 17, 1664, Elizabeth Jordan (See JORDAN). The eldest of their six children,

Daniel Hubbard, a farmer, born in Guilford August 1, 1666, married, December 5, 1691, Elizabeth Cruttenden (See CRUTTENDEN). He died in Guilford "by suicide" in March 1702.

Daniel Hubbard, the third of their five children, was born in Guilford February 7, 1697, and died there September 28, 1751. He married, first, April 16, 1728, Thankful Stone, who died August 13, 1729, and, second, October 13, 1730, Diana Ward (See WARD). This Daniel Hubbard, called "Lieutenant" in the records, was an exceptionally wealthy man for his day, leaving an estate valued at over £ 20,000. He had two children by his first wife, and four by his second. Among the later was

The Rev. Bela Hubbard, born August 27, 1739. (See next page)[1]

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[1] Mr. James R. Hubbard of Cleveland, Ohio, is a descendant of the Rev. Bela's brother, Daniel Hubbard, born July 25, 1731. His line is as follows:

Daniel Hubbard (1731 - 1765)	m.	Deborah Hopson (1736 - 1819)
Daniel Hubbard (1762 - 1839)	m.	Hannah Fowler (1765 - 1861)
John Hubbard (1804 - 1891)	m.	Charlotte Rose (2nd wife) (1807 - 1883)
John Bartlett Hubbard (1847 - 1910)	m.	Eva Baldwin Goldsmith (2nd wife)(1860 - 1927)
James Rose Hubbard (1886 -)	m.	Phebe Lewis (1890 -)

1

The Rev. Bela Hubbard, Episcopal clergyman, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, August 27, 1739. When he was 12 years old his father, Daniel Hubbard, died, and in 1755 his mother, Diana (Ward) Hubbard, married Captain Nathaniel Johnson of Guilford. His maternal uncle, the Rev. Edmund Ward, and his stepfather's older brother, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, were both graduates of Yale College, and young Bela in his turn was enrolled there. After his graduation in 1758, he spent a year in New York studying theology under the direction of Dr. Johnson, who at that time was President of King's College.

He then returned home and served the Episcopal families of Guilford as reader of the church services for two years until he reached the canonical age for orders. Since there was then no bishop in America, he and his good friend Abraham Jarvis found it necessary to go to England to be ordained. They set sail in November 1763, bearing with them a letter of introduction from Dr. Johnson to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which read in part as follows:

Stratford, October 20th, 1763

My Lord:

> I am really ashamed to be so often troubling your Grace, but I am so often and so earnestly solicited, that I know not how to avoid it. The bearers hereof are Mr. Bela Hubbard for Guilford, and Mr. Abraham Jarvis for Middletown, both in this Colony. They are both very modest, serious and hopeful candidates, and I have before mentioned them to the Society /for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts/ as being under my direction in their studies. Mr. Hubbard spent some time with me in New York in the study of Hebrew and Divinity, and had leave of the Society to go home for orders and a Mission. He had a degree of M.A. there: he is very dear to the people of Guilford, where he was born, and has brothers and other relations, and something considerable of an estate of his own, and where he is very desirous to settle; and they are no less desirous of him to whom he has read service for two years.

---

1 Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 164, 328, 392; Franklin Bowditch Dexter, Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College (New York, 1896), II, 537-539; Edward E. Atwater, ed., History of the City of New Haven (New York, 1887), 132-136; Historical Records Survey, Work Projects Administration, Inventory of the Church Archives of Connecticut, Protestant Episcopal (New Haven, 1940), 66; Francis L. Hawks and William S. Perry, Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America (New York, 1864), II, passim; New Haven Colony Historical Society, Papers, II (1877), 75; Bernard Christian Steiner, A History of the Plantation of Menunkatuck and of the Original Town of Guilford, Connecticut (Baltimore, 1897), 375-376; William B. Sprague, Annals of the American Pulpit (New York, 1859), V, 235-237.

I have indeed informed them that the Society's circumstances and engagements are such at present, that there is little or no hopes that they can assist them, perhaps for some years; for which reason they do not presume to address the Society to grant him a salary now, but only that he may be ordained on the title of £ 30 sterling per annum, which they engage for; to be further provided for by the Society a few years hence, when their circumstances will admit of it: and Mr. Hubbard is so desirous to return to his friends, that, in the meantime, while he is young, he would, rather than fail, subsist as well as he can upon what they can do for him; and they are so desirous of him, that they will exert themselves to the utmost. But is only a few of them that are able to do much.

What makes me, my Lord, the more solicitous in this case is, that Guilford is my own native town, where I have a brother (who is Mr. Hubbard's father-in-law[1]) and sisters and sundry nephews (who are all very dear to me,) under whose influence the Church for 20 years has been laboring to emerge through many difficulties and discouragements. I lately made them a visit, and preached there. I found 50 families and as many communicants, and there are at least 10 more within 10 miles; and probably many others that would appear, if they could be sure of a minister. I wish the Society could afford Mr. Hubbard a small pension, though it were but £ 20, but as this seems not now practicable, I beg he may be considered as one whom they will provide for when they can.

. . . . . .

P.S. Nov. 21st. I should be glad if these young gentlemen could have the honor of a degree of M.A. at Oxford, if they have time to go thither. After I left Guilford they did, however, (otherwise than I directed) for their great concern, make an address to the Society, such as it is, which Mr. Hubbard has with him, and I would submit to your Grace, whether you think it may be proper to offer it.[2]

Mr. Hubbard was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Frederick Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, in King's Chapel, London, February 5, 1764, and priest by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle, in St. James's Church, Westminster, February 19, 1764. The story is told that during one of these ceremonies the officiating Bishop requested the candidate's name. When Bela Hubbard complied, the Bishop failed to understand his first name and asked him to spell it. This he did, slowly and carefully. "A very strange name," declared the Bishop. "I never heard it before!" "Quite likely," replied the young man. "It is a scriptural name."[3]

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1 "stepfather" in 20th Century American English.

2 Hawkes and Perry, op. cit., II, 53-55.

3 Genesis 36:32, 46:21.

Following his return to Connecticut in June 1764, he preached for three years at Guilford and in the adjoining town of Killingworth. One January 30, 1767 he wrote:

> I have the pleasure to find my people constant in their attendance on public worship, readily embracing every opportunity offered them for that purpose. They generally adorn their holy profession by a religious life and conversation. They are not able to give me more than £50 per annum, being generally poor.[1]

Though long hesitant to leave his parishioners, feeling "compelled to tarry among them," in the summer of 1767 he finally accepted an appointment from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts as missionary to Trinity Church in New Haven and Christ Church in West Haven, at an annual salary of £ 60. The distressed church wardens of Guilford wrote the Society that his removal "has given the church the heaviest blow it has ever received."

On May 15, 1768, he married, in Fairfield, Grace Dunbar Hill, to whom he was greatly devoted. (See HILL) According to his grandson, Mr. Hubbard "was used to say that though he could not subscribe to the five points of Calvinism as a whole, yet he had always held . . . to irresistible Grace."[2]

The Hubbards made their home in New Haven from this time on. But as long as he continued to be a missionary for the Society - that is until the Revolution - he divided his labors between his two parishes. Subsequently, though his support was assumed by the New Haven parish, its weak financial condition led to an arrangement lasting some twenty years whereby West Haven also contributed in return for a partial supply. On various occasions he performed services in other Connecticut towns, including Amity, Bethany, Branford, East Haven, Fairfield, Farmington, Foxon, Guilford, Hamden, Killingworth, Milford, North Guilford, Stratfield, Stratford, Saybrook, and Woodbury.

The Trinity Church of Bela Hubbard's day did not stand on the New Haven Green as does the neo-Gothic stone edifice which succeeded it. His church, built in 1753, was located on the east side of Church Street, near Chapel Street, a site occupied in modern times by Kresge's store.[3] It was a very plain wooden structure, 58 feet by 38 feet, with two tiers of five arched windows on each side, and a four-story square tower, surmounted by a spire, the first in New Haven. Atop the spire was a weathervane in the form of a crown, which was removed after the Revolutionary War. The main entrance was through the tower, and the chancel and altar were at the eastern end. This building was torn down soon after completion of the present church on the Green late in 1815.

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1 Quoted in Steiner, History, 375.

2 The Rev. T. C. Pitkin, quoted in Atwater, 136.

3 91-95 Church Street.

Writing from New Haven April 14, 1772, Mr. Hubbard told the Society:

> I am pleased and happy in my situation, kindly treated and respected by my own people and the dissenters, in this growing and populous town, many of whom occasionally attend our service on Sundays; and the Church is generally crowded on the principal Festivals: and I have the happiness to see the greatest unanimity reigning amongst us and the denominations with whom we live. My congregation, in something less than five years, has increased one-third in number; the souls, white and black, belonging to the Church in New Haven are 503; and in my Church in West Haven, there are 220.[1]

The outbreak of the Revolution brought an end to this tranquil situation. Mr. Hubbard's position grew very delicate. He himself and perhaps a majority of his parishioners remained loyal to the King, but many other church members were ardent patriots, most notably the warden, Isaac Doolittle, who undertook to manufacture gunpowder for the rebels. The persons in London who remitted the Rector's salary required him to pray that God would strengthen the King to "vanquish and overcome all his enemies." Yet after the Declaration of Independence, the performance of divine service according to the ritual of the English church became an act of disloyalty to the United States. After conferring in New Haven on July 23, 1776, he and some of his brother clergymen resolved to suspend the public exercise of their ministerial functions. Apparently he did not open Trinity Church for services again until December 20, 1778.

In other towns some of the Episcopal missionaries were subjected to indignities from mobs and to constraint from the civil authorities. But in spite of the fact that his loyalty to King George was well known, Mr. Hubbard conducted himself with such discretion that only once does he seem to have incurred serious popular disfavor. This was in 1779 when he was censured by a committee of citizens appointed to inquire and report why he and others had remained in town during the invasion of New Haven by British troops under Major General Tryon on the 5th of July.

Grateful members of his church regarded his conduct on this occasion very differently, however. Many came to his home on Whiting Street for comfort and protection. According to one account among those seeking refuge was a deaf and dumb girl who was being chased by a party of British soldiers. As her pursuers approached the house, Mr. Hubbard called to his wife, "Grace, what shall I do?" "Put on your gown!" she replied. This he did, and rushed to the door with his Prayer Book in his hand. As soon as they saw him the soldiers exclaimed, "Oh! there is a clergyman of the Church of England," took off their caps, made a bow, and departed. The story is also told that he stood in front of Trinity Church, clad in his vestments, as Tryon's men marched past, and by his presence there prevented the looting of the personal valuables which his parishioners had placed inside for safekeeping.

---

1. Hawks and Perry, II, 181.

In 1804 Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Despite increasing infirmity, he continued to serve at Trinity Church until his death, December 6, 1812, at the age of 73, in the forty-eighth year of his ministry.

Among those who knew him well during his later years was Judge John Woodworth of Troy, New York, who first made his acquaintance about 1786 while a student at Yale. At the request of a church historian, Woodworth prepared the following description.

> Dr. Hubbard was small in person, but well proportioned. The expression of his countenance was more intensely benevolent than that of almost any person whom I ever met. His movements were easy and natural, and his manners every way such as might have been expected from his long continued intercourse with the most cultivated people of his day. He was not only uncommonly sociable, but I should say was a remarkably good talker. He was always at home in any circle into which he was thrown, and by his general intelligence and bland demeanour, as well as his agreeable mode of communication, never failed to make himself a favorite of the company. He was as far as possible from being ostentatious or assuming, but there was a kindly and graceful freedom about his social intercourse, that was felt as an attraction by every body.
>
> I have spoken of Dr. Hubbard's remarkably benevolent face; but his face was only a faithful reflection of the qualities of his heart. He was just as amiable and kind hearted as his countenance would have led you to suppose. Indeed, I doubt whether a more benignant and kindly spirit ever animated a human form. This was undoubtedly the most prominent feature of his character - it controlled him in all his relations, and gave a complexion to all his conduct. Wherever there was human wretchedness to be relieved, he was on the alert to act the part of an angel of mercy. The sick and afflicted among his own people looked up to him as the kindest of friends, as well as the most attentive of pastors; and there was no sacrifice that he was not ready to make to dispel the night clouds of sorrow from the humblest dwelling. When that fearful scourge, the Yellow Fever, visited New Haven in 1795, and the greatest alarm and agitation prevailed, and multitudes were falling on every side, Dr. Hubbard not only remained at his post, but shrunk from no sacrifice, no exposure, incident to his office as a helper and a comforter. The noble disinterestedness, the perfectly self-sacrificing spirit, which he manifested during that scene of distress and desolation, was a subject of general remark, and rendered his name fragrant with other denominations besides his own.
>
> Dr. Hubbard could not be considered a brilliant man; but he was distinguished for sound judgment, and sober views of things, and was by no means lacking in vivacity of intellect. His opinion on general subjects was always regarded with much deference. He exerted an extensive influence in his denomination,

and enjoyed, in an unusual degree, the confidence of the community at large.

I cannot say that he was greatly distinguished as a preacher, yet his sermons were well-wrought, and carefully and neatly written. In his theological views, I suppose him to have been of about the same school with Archbishop Tillotson. His discourses were, I think, little of a doctrinal character, but were more commonly devoted to the inculcation of some moral duty. His manner was not particularly animated; but it was simple and unpretending, and had in it much of apparent sincerity. His voice was sufficiently loud to fill any ordinary church. He was passionately fond of music, and was sometimes almost rapt in ecstasy under its influence. I must not omit to say that he was considered an excellent reader of the Service: here there was great significance in his pauses and inflections, and there was a solemnity and earnestness in his manner which certified to every one that his heart was in every word that he uttered.

Dr. Hubbard was not only an honest, but an earnest and uncompromising, Episcopalian. I suppose his type of Episcopacy was about the same with that of Bishop Seabury. But at the same time, he was incapable of cherishing any other than kind feelings towards other denominations. While he never sacrificed his convictions for the sake of union, he was disposed to cultivate union just so far as he could, in consistency with his convictions. He had a friendly look and a friendly word for every body; and every body in turn, who knew him, how much soever they might differ from him in opinion, at once honored him for his firmness, and loved him for his kindness.[1]

Judge Woodworth's impression of his personality and character is confirmed by an obituary notice which says of him:

Dr. Hubbard possessed great vivacity of intellect and genuine goodness of heart. His education, his sentiments, and his manners were liberal. His conversation and deportment were easy and unaffected - courteous and kind. With habits strongly social, he was an excellent companion, a warm friend, a kind brother, a tender parent, and an affectionate husband.[2]

---

1 Sprague, Annals, V, 235-237.

2 Atwater, 136.

Children of the Rev. Bela and Grace Dunbar (Hill) Hubbard:

1. John James Hubbard, born in 1769, settled at Kingston, Jamaica, as a merchant. Died in Jamaica in 1823. Had an illegitimate daughter Maria, whom he never allowed to marry, although she visited the family in his company.[1]

2. Nancy Hubbard, born in 1770, died in 1796. Unmarried.

3. Grace Hubbard, born and died in 1772.

4. Bela Hubbard, born in 1773, died in 1841. Moved to Donaldsonville, Louisiana, where he became a planter and Judge of the Parish of Assumption. Married _____ Martin, a French Creole. No children.

5. Grace Hubbard, born in 1776, died in 1777.

6. Elizabeth Hubbard, born November 9, 1777, died in October 1858 (or 1859). Married, June 6, 1801, Timothy Pitkin, Congressman, historian, and economist, of Farmington, Connecticut, who was born January 21, 1766 and died December 18, 1847.[2]

Children:[3]

(i) Mary Hubbard Pitkin, born March 1, 1802, died September 26, 1829. Married, August 29, 1821, John T. Norton of Farmington, Connecticut.

(ii) Anna H. Pitkin, born February 8, 1804, died April 13, 1872. Married, May 11, 1829, Hiram Denio of Utica, New York, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals.

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1 Once when she came to the home of Bela Hubbard in Detroit, her small cousins Mamie, Allie and Zaidee invited her to write her age, name, etc. in their book of autographs. She became highly indignant and scolded them roundly for impertinence. Their Uncle Frederick Hubbard of N.Y., who was also visiting at Vinewood, took the book from them and read: "Father, aged so and so - Mother, aged so and so -etc." "That's all right, children," he said, "leave it just as it is. Cousin Maria, aged!" - Note by Mrs. Robert B. Livingstone.

2 See biographical sketch of Timothy Pitkin in Dictionary of American Biography, XIV, 639.

3 Albert P. Pitkin, Pitkin Family of America (Hartford, 1887), 50-51, 106-107.

(iii) Grace H. Pitkin, born November 19, 1806, died January 20, 1811.

(iv) William H. Pitkin, born January 14, 1811, died March 22, 1844. Unmarried.

(v) Timothy Pitkin, born February 19, 1813, died March 16, 1838. Unmarried.

(vi) The Rev. Thomas Clap Pitkin, D.D., Episcopal clergyman, born December 12, 1816, died in May 1887. Graduated from Yale in 1836 and spent three years at the Episcopal Seminary in New Haven. Served successively at Christ Church, Louisville, Kentucky, St. Luke's Church, Rochester, New York, Trinity Church, New Haven (where his grandfather Bela Hubbard had been rector), and St. Peter's Church, Albany, New York. In 1861 visited India, China, and Japan, spending some weeks with Townsend Harris in Yedo. After two additional trips abroad, accepted a call to St. Paul's Church in Detroit. Resigned in 1879 so as to be able to spend the rest of his life free from parochial cares, working for the Church at large. Married, May 19, 1841, Harriet L. Starr. Children: (1) Thomas B. Pitkin, born in April 1842, graduated from Yale 1862; (2) Anna D. Pitkin, born in February 1844; (3) Mary C. Pitkin, born in April 1847; (4) Louisa B. Pitkin, born in October 1850, died at Tryon, North Carolina, in 194-.

7. Frederick Hubbard, born in 1779, became a sea captain and visited various ports in the East and West Indies. Died at Jamaica in 1822. Unmarried.

8. Thomas Hill Hubbard, born December 8, 1781. (See next page)

9. William Henry Hubbard, born in 1786, died in 1792.

[1]

Thomas Hill Hubbard, lawyer and Congressman, son of the Rev. Bela and Grace Dunbar (Hill) Hubbard, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 8, 1781. After graduating from Yale College in 1799, he studied law in Troy, New York, with the Hon. John Woodworth, who had married his cousin. Upon being admitted to the bar in 1805, he opened a law office in the village of Hamilton, New York, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. When Madison County was organized in 1806, he was appointed Surrogate; and he also served for a time as the local postmaster. Both the post office and his law office were located in a small building adjoining his house, which fronted on the village green.

On June 12, 1812 he married Phebe Hubbard of Middletown, Connecticut, to whom he had been introduced by a mutual friend. She was a descendant of a George Hubbard who had settled in Hartford about 1639, only a few years after the George Hubbard from whom he was descended arrived in Wethersfield. Although it has been assumed that the two Georges were related, no connection between their families has ever been established. (See PART II)

After holding the position of Surrogate for ten years, Mr. Hubbard was made Prosecuting Attorney for a district comprised of several counties. In this capacity he conducted a number of important criminal trials, which brought him further into the public eye. Before the year was out he was elected to Congress. He served two terms in Washington as Representative for the Madison and Herkimer Congressional District, from 1817 to 1819 and again from 1821 to 1823. Between these terms, he apparently continued to act as Prosecuting Attorney. He was one of the founders of both Hamilton Academy and Hamilton College, and served as a trustee of the latter from 1817 to 1827.

In February 1824 the Hubbards moved to Utica, New York, a place which offered superior educational and social opportunities for their children, of which they now had seven. Four more were born after this move. In June 1824 Mr. Hubbard was appointed Clerk of the newly-established Court of Chancery for the Utica District, but held this office only a short time when he was named Clerk of the New York State Supreme Court. When Utica was incorporated as a city in 1832, he was asked to be its first mayor, but declined.

Since the Erie Canal, over which thousands of settlers were heading west, was only a few minutes walk from his house, it is not surprising that Mr. Hubbard became interested in the prospects of investing in Michigan and Illinois real estate. On a trip to Detroit in the summer of 1834, he purchased considerable property, which he left in the care of his eldest son Henry. The following year he visited Chicago, where he spent about $4000 for 160 acres in the future city, in conjunction with his wife's cousin Elijah K. Hubbard. After the latter's death in 1839, Mr. Hubbard

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[1] Franklin Bowditch Dexter, Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College (New York, 1911), V, 357-358; Moses M. Bagg, The Pioneers of Utica (Utica, 1877), 571-572; Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, c1895), 314; Frances Elizabeth(Hubbard) Stryker, MS. Journal; Miscellaneous family records.

bought out his interest; and the property was afterwards sold for what was then considered a large sum. Had this land in the heart of Chicago been held longer, it would have been worth millions.

In 1837 Mr. Hubbard relinquished his position as Clerk of the State Supreme Court to Chief Justice Savage, who resigned from the bench in order to take it. This marked his retirement from public business. But being a staunch Democrat, he was persuaded to serve as a presidential elector for Polk in 1844 and Pierce in 1852, as he had already done for Madison in 1812. He also continued active in the affairs of Trinity Church in Utica, of which he had been made a vestryman the first Easter after his arrival.

Though five of his children died of tuberculosis, four of them within his lifetime, Mr. Hubbard's own health remained good until he was 73. In June 1855 he suffered a slight attack of paralysis, but recovered sufficiently to take a short trip to the seashore. At Rye Beach he had the misfortune to be pushed off a piazza by children at play, and fell about three feet. This accident apparently brought on a second stroke, which left him further enfeebled. He died at his home in Utica, May 21, 1857.

An obituary notice prepared by his life-long friend Judge Denio said of him:

> A marked trait in Mr. Hubbard's character was the habitual kindness and courtesy of his manners. No one who had any intercourse with him could fail to be agreeably attracted by this peculiarity. It was what we are apt to denominate as the manners of the old school of gentlemen. In his case, it was no artificial refinement, but the reflection of a humane and kindly disposition and a gentle and loving heart. The same characteristic regulated to a marked extent his business transactions. Tho' keen-sighted and intelligent in the conduct of affairs, if a collision of interests must needs occur, he preferred to suffer wrong, rather than do wrong, and would always yield a debatable point. He was averse to strife and contention. In private life, the excellencies of Mr. Hubbard's disposition were no less conspicuous. From his retirement from public business 20 years ago, he devoted himself to the management of an ample fortune, and to the enjoyment of the pleasures of domestic life, for which he had the keenest relish. At an early period he married an estimable woman from his native state and bearing his own family name, who survives him. They have reared a numerous family, all of whom who now survive are now settled in life. Though the general tenor of his course has been as fortunate as that of most men, he has from time to time suffered severe afflictions in the loss of children who had grown up to mens' and womens' estate. With affections of unusual warmth, he has yet met these trying dispensations with that fortitude and calmness which nothing but steady religious faith can give. Mr. Hubbard was eminently a liberal and public spirited, benevolent and charitable man, no reasonable appeal for these purposes has ever been refused, and his contributions have been at all times large; educated in the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was warmly attached to its doctrine and services, was a communicant at our

Lord's Table, and died in a confident belief in the saving efficacy of the great atonement.[1]

Children of Thomas Hill and Phebe (Hubbard) Hubbard:

1. Henry Guernsey Hubbard, born in Hamilton, New York, May 8, 1813, of whom below.

2. Bela Hubbard, born in Hamilton April 23, 1814, of whom below.

3. Frances Elizabeth Hubbard, born in Hamilton November 27, 1815. Married John Stryker, a lawyer, of Rome, N.Y., May 1, 1839. She died in Baltimore, Maryland, in April 1891, while visiting her niece, Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, after a winter in Florida.

   Children:

   (i) John Stryker, born in Rome, New York, February 8, 1840. Served with the 14th New York Regiment in the Civil War from 1861 to 1863. Was wounded in the Battle of Malvern Hill, and attained the rank of Captain. He died at the Soldiers Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, December 12, 1887.

   (ii) Phebe Hubbard Stryker, born in Rome, New York, March 16, 1842.

   (iii) Harriet Pierson Stryker, born in Rome, New York, March 19, 1844. Married Edward H. Butler, a banker, of Detroit, in Zion Church, Rome, New York, October 28, 1874.

   (iv) Grace Stryker, born in Rome, New York, May 12, 1846. Married the Rev. Edward Bayard Smith October 6, 1881. Child: Frances Stryker Smith, born August 30, 1887.

   (v) Thomas Hubbard Stryker, born in Rome, New York, November 14, 1847. Graduated from Hobart College in 1868.

4. Frederick Hubbard, born in Hamilton, New York, June (or January) 20, 1817. Graduated from Hamilton College in 1835. A civil engineer. Acted as Superintendent of Construction for various sections of the New York and Erie Railroad, planning and building many of its bridges. Afterwards an assistant engineer for the Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central. Later lived in New York City. Unmarried.

5. Grace Hill Hubbard, born in Hamilton, New York, April 12, 1819. Married Edwin Clark Litchfield, a lawyer, September 14, 1841. She died in Brooklyn, New York, October 27, 1881.

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[1] Quoted in Stryker, MS Journal.

Children:

(i) Mary Savage Litchfield, born in Watervliet, New York, September 11, 1842, died in West Troy, New York, in March 1843.

(ii) Edward Hubbard Litchfield, born in Utica, New York, in November 1845. Married in February 1871 Madeleine Middagh Sands of Brooklyn, New York.

Children:

(1) Edwin Clark Litchfield, born in Brooklyn, New York, in February 1873, died in Brooklyn in September 1873.

(2) Madeleine Litchfield, born in Brooklyn in 1874.

(3) Edward Hubert Litchfield, born in Brooklyn in November 1875.

(4) Marion Litchfield, a daughter, born in December 1877.

(5) Bayard Sands Litchfield,[1] born in Brooklyn July 7, 1880. Graduated from Harvard in 1903. Lives in Katonah, New York. Married at Ockley, Surrey, England, August 12, 1908, Marguerite Victorovna Berg, who was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, August 23, 1886, and died April 15, 1957.

Children:

(a) Barbara Victorovna Litchfield, born in Greenwich, Connecticut, August 10, 1910. Married, first, January 18, 1936, Warren Milne; divorced. Married, second, July 1, 1950, Roger S. Coolidge, Harvard 1927. Lives in Bedford, New York. Children: (1) Varya Victorovna Milne, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1937, to be married, February 21, 1959, to W. Nelson Anderson; (2) Anthony Andrew Milne, born in Philadelphia December 31, 1937; (3) Bayard Randolph Coolidge, born in New York, August 16, 1951.

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[1] Information from Mrs. Roger S. Coolidge. Mrs. Edward Sands Litchfield, Philip A. Litchfield, and Mrs. James J. Lowe, November 1958.

(b) Edward Sands Litchfield, born in Larchmont, New York, August 17, 1911. B.S. Harvard 1934, M.B.A. Harvard Business School 1937. Lt. Col., USAFR in World War II. Married, December 2, 1939, Carolyn Van Cortlandt. Lives in Mt. Kisco, New York. Children: (1) Ann Sands Litchfield, born in Mt. Kisco March 21, 1942; (2) Beatrice Middagh Litchfield, born in Mt. Kisco March 15, 1946; (3) Pieter Van Cortlandt Litchfield, born in Mt. Kisco June 10, 1948.

(c) Philip Axel Litchfield, born in Brooklyn, New York, October 22, 1915. Married, June 4, 1949, in Utica, New York, Harriet Isabel Crouse of Utica. Lives in Katonah, New York. Children: (1) Christopher Sands Litchfield, born in Mt. Kisco, New York, April 15, 1950; (2) Eric Hubbard Litchfield, born in Mt. Kisco February 4, 1952.

(d) Tatiana Litchfield, born in Brooklyn, New York, May 22, 1917. Married, July 22, 1939, James J. Lowe. Lives in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. Children: (1) James J. Lowe, Jr., born in New York City November 15, 1941; (2) Jennifer S. Lowe, born in New York City July 12, 1943; (3) Penelope Lowe, born in New York City September 28, 1947.

(iii) Frances Hubbard Litchfield,[1] born in Utica, New York, May 28, 1844. Married Lawrence Turnbull of Baltimore, Maryland, in January 1871. She died in Baltimore, February 28, 1927.

Children:

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[1] Information from Miss Eleanor Turnbull and Miss Grace Turnbull, through Mrs. Robert B. Livingstone, 1958.

(1) Edwin Litchfield Turnbull, born in Baltimore, November 14, 1872, died in September 1927.

(2) Eleanor Turnbull, born in Baltimore, February 24, 1875.

(3) Percy Graeme Turnbull, born in Baltimore, May 28, 1878, died February 12, 1887.

(4) Bayard Turnbull, born in Baltimore, August 25, 1879, died February 23, 1954. Married Margaret Sparhawk Jones.

Children:

(a) Frances Litchfield Turnbull, born in Baltimore, January 25, 1917. Married Jerome H. T. Kidder in 1939. Lives in Cockeysville, Maryland. Children: (1) Francis Key Kidder, born April 22, 1948; (2) Margaret Carroll Kidder, born February 8, 1950.

(b) Andrew Winchester Turnbull, born in Baltimore. Married Joanne Tudehope Johnson, December 18, 1954. Lives in Lexington, Massachusetts. Children: (1) Joanne Turnbull, born October 18, 1955; (2) Frances Litchfield Turnbull, born May 1, 1957.

(c) Eleanor Sterett Turnbull, born in Baltimore. Married Frederick Pope, Jr., September 21, 1947. Lives in Fairfield, Connecticut. Children: (1) Frederick Pope, III, born December 10, 1949; (2) David Starett Pope, born April 18, 1955.

(iv) Grace Denio Litchfield, born at 123 Waverly Place, New York City, November 19, 1849. Lived at 2010 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. near Dupont Circle in Washington, D.C. Died December 4, 1944 at Goshen, New York.

6. Mary Ann Pitkin Hubbard, born in Hamilton, New York, January 17, 1821, died in 1822.

7. Thomas Dering Hubbard, born in Hamilton, New York, December 14, 1823, died of tuberculosis at the home of his sister Mary Smith (Hubbard) Litchfield in Brooklyn, New York, September 1, 1855. Unmarried.

8. Mary Smith Hubbard, born in Utica, New York, August 24, 1825. Married E. Darwin Litchfield, brother of Edwin Clark Litchfield, September 14, 1849. They lived in Brooklyn, New York. She died of tuberculosis at Funchal, Madeira, June 6, 1856. Mr. Litchfield married, second, _____, an Englishwoman,

and resided in London. Child:Frederick Darwin Litchfield, born in Brooklyn June 11, 1851, died in London in 1869.

9. Edward Burr Hubbard, born in Utica, New York, October 3, 1826. Died of tuberculosis in Utica, July 14, 1845.

10. Caroline Hubbard, born in Utica, New York, August 10, 1828. Married Dr. Samuel G. Wolcott of Utica, a physician, September 14, 1854. She died of tuberculosis in Utica, December 23, 1867. Dr. Wolcott died in June 1883.

Children:

(i) Mary Hubbard Wolcott, born in November 1859, died _____.

(ii) Sarah ("Zaidee") Gardner Wolcott, born November 12, 1861, married the Rev. C. J. Clauson, an Episcopal clergyman of Utica, in May 1886. Died _____. Child: Samuel Wolcott Clauson, born in November 1888.

(iii) Alice Denio Wolcott, born in Utica in August 1863, married, June 8, 1886, William J. Millard.

Children:

(1) Sterling Armstrong Millard, born in February 1888.

(2) Frederick Millard, born in April 1889.

(iv) Frederick Hubbard Wolcott, born in September 1864.

11. Robert James Hubbard, born in Utica, New York, May 31, 1830. (See PART I, p.29)

Henry Guernsey Hubbard, eldest son of Thomas Hill and Phebe (Hubbard) Hubbard, was born at Hamilton, New York, May 8, 1813. After attending the Academies in Hamilton and Utica, and staying for a time with his aunt Mrs. Timothy Pitkin in Farmington, Connecticut, he went to Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, New York, in 1831 to be a clerk in the land office of William C. Pierrepont. For a year or so he lived with the Pierrepont family, taking good advantage of the opportunities offered by his employer to learn accurate and methodical business habits. He then studied law under Judge Davis of Utica, and was admitted to the bar.

In the summer of 1834 he accompanied his father to Detroit, Michigan, where he opened a law office with George C. Bates as a partner, and became agent for property which his father had purchased in that city and the neighborhood. Living in Detroit at the time of his arrival was Alvah Bradish, a portrait painter, later one of his most intimate friends. The following description of Henry Hubbard as he appeared in 1834 is based upon Mr. Bradish's recollections.

> Young Hubbard, then twenty-one years of age, was a handsome young man. He was rather slender in figure, with a well-formed head, regular features, a full and luxuriant head of dark hair, which often fell over his fair forehead, a bright and fresh complexion, and was quick in his movements. His eyes were large and dark, and varied in expression according to his moods. When animated the glow of his eyes and the flush of his face were extremely attractive, and his feelings were easily read by his color and the quick response of his sensitive features. His manners in society were so genial and artless that few could resist a desire to know him. By natural impulse he was very social, but was not a trained converser. His voice was pleasant and under control, but often exploded with youthful merriment.
>
> Young Hubbard was a favorite in the best circles of Detroit, and his bright, unstudied ways won for him the confidence and love of many friends. He was extremely sympathetic, and his large eyes would moisten under the narration of distress or the sight of suffering, and his hand, heart and purse were ever open to all appeals for assistance.[2]

For some time prior to his moving west, the Territory of Michigan and the State of Ohio had been engaged in a bitter controversy over possession of a strip of rich agricultural land in the vicinity of Toledo. Matters came to a head early in 1835 when the Ohio legislature passed an act providing for the organization of townships in the disputed territory and re-marking of the boundary, and the Governor of Michigan countered by occupying Toledo with a division of the territorial militia. Henry

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1 Edward Warren Day, comp., One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 314; Frances Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stryker, MS. Journal; Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Historical Collections, XXVIII (1897-1898), 618-620; Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th edition, XX, 271.

2 Originally published in Detroit News Tribune in 1895. Reprinted in Historical Collections, loc. cit.

Hubbard was among the militiamen who took part in this campaign, in which the only casualty was one dead hog. The controversy was finally settled by Congress, which concluded that the land rightfully belonged to Ohio. When Michigan was admitted to the Union in 1837, however, it was given the Upper Peninsula by way of compensation.

Following his return from the "Toledo War," Henry resumed his law practice, and at the same time undertook to expand the family real estate business with the help of his brother Bela, who arrived in Detroit in the spring of 1835. In partnership with his close friend Dr. Douglass Houghton, he made profitable investments in Detroit property and in pine lands on the Cass River, and soon acquired a reputation as "a man of excellent judgment and foresight."

When the local agricultural and horticultural society was formed in 1837, he was appointed its first recording secretary. He likewise served as recording secretary of the Young Men's State Temperance Society, and took an active interest in Episcopal Church affairs. He was also a prominent member of the Young Men's Society and the Brady Guards. On one occasion he ran for the state legislature on the Democratic ticket.

Meanwhile his health was gradually being undermined by tuberculosis. By the summer of 1842 he felt so unwell that he left Detroit and returned to the family home in Utica. Here he made an attempt to continue the practice of law by entering into a partnership with Ward Hunt, but this lasted only about a year. In the spring of 1845 his brother Edward, who had also contracted tuberculosis without the family suspecting it, suddenly went into a rapid decline, and died on the 14th of July. Thoroughly alarmed, the Hubbards decided that if Henry was to escape his brother's fate, or at least have a chance for a longer life, he must move to a milder climate. With the help of friends in Washington, he received an appointment as United States Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and set out for his post in November 1845. He was accompanied by his brother Frederick, who later contributed the following account of their travels to the journal kept by their sister Frances:

> They had a remarkably quick passage in a fine brig, of only ten days, to the island of St. Thomas. In that interesting place they were the guests for more than a week of Mr. Ridgeway, an American Merchant residing in the West Indies. His house, on one of the abrupt hills in the upper part of the city, commanded a wide view of the harbour and its romantic and tropical surroundings. Thence they sailed in a Spanish vessel to "San Juan de Puerto Rico", their destination, the capital city of the large Spanish Island of Porto Rico; here Henry entered upon his Consular duties,
>
> They resided in a large building over-looking the Plaza, of this compact and strongly fortified Spanish City. They were much occupied and interested in studying the language and habits of the people, and the peculiarities of the warm climate of the tropics. During the winter Frederick made a horseback journey around a large part of the island, admiring its romantic mountain scenery and the rich vegetation of its tangled forests.

During the following Spring both made an excursion to the island of Curacoa, a small Dutch Island near the Venezuelan coast. They sailed in a lovely little clipper brigantine, fleet as the wind, which had been formerly employed in the African Slave Trade, and was thought to be preparing for more "successful" enterprizes of the kind. They found the little island an absolute desert, having recently become so in consequence of the dessication of the land following the cutting down of its native growth of timber. Rains had almost entirely ceased, although they fell abundantly over the broad forests of the mainland, only sixty miles distant.

After some days stay in the town of the island, which is of some importance on account of the excellence of the harbour (a singular gap among coral cliffs with an exceedingly narrow entrance), Henry was obliged to avail himself of the first opportunity to return to his official duties at St. Johns, while his brother embarked in a small sloop for the port of Puerto Cabello in Venezuela, S.A. Thence he sailed to La Guira, the port of Caraccas, coasting along a bold mountain shore, covered with a dense matted forest. This coast, although 10 degrees from the Equator, occupies the line of the maximum temperature of the Globe. From La Guira, at the foot of the soaring precipices of the Tilla Mountain, which rise abruptly to the commanding height of nine thousand feet, he travelled up a wild mountain road to the earth-quake shaken city of Caraccas. Again embarking in a small Spanish schooner, at La Guira, he returned across the Carribean Sea to Porto Rico.

In the month of July, Frederick sailed for New York in a sugar schooner which received her lading at the port of Arecibo, in the same island of Porto Rico. To this port Henry accompanied him, returning to the Capital in a very small coasting vessel. This return voyage was an unusually stormy one. To the fatigue and exposure which it involved was probably due a return of Henry's complaint. He was seized with hemmorrage of the lungs not long after his arrival at St. Johns, and died on the 16th of August, 1846, aged 33.

[1]

Bela Hubbard, the second son of Thomas Hill and Phebe (Hubbard) Hubbard, was born in Hamilton, New York, April 23, 1814. When he was fourteen years old, he was sent to Farmington, Connecticut, to live with his aunt, Mrs. Timothy Pitkin, while he attended Mr. Hart's Academy. After spending about a year there, he was enrolled for a time in Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland's school at Geneva, New York, and then "fitted himself" for Hamilton College at the Utica Academy under the tutelage of Dr. Prentice. He was graduated from Hamilton in 1834.

In the summer of that year, his father and older brother Henry made a trip to Detroit, where Mr. Hubbard was interested in purchasing property. Henry remained there, opened a law office, and became agent for his father's real estate holdings. Bela decided to follow his brother's example and settle somewhere in the fast-growing Middle West. Though it seems to have been his original intention to live in Chicago, a short stay there left him unimpressed with its prospects. So in the spring of 1835 he joined Henry in Detroit, which was then a town of only 5,000 people, but gave promise of rapid growth both in population and economic importance as a result of the completion of the Erie Canal.

Among the pieces of property that his father had purchased was a 250 acre old French farm, in Springwells Township, two miles from the western limits of Detroit, which had a frontage of several hundred feet on the river and extended back into the country three miles. The farm house,[2] part of which was nearly a hundred years old, stood close to the water's edge, and commanded a magnificent view up and down the river. Bela Hubbard took up residence here in May 1835, and divided his time between supervising work on the farm and assisting his brother in the family land agency. When their sister Frances came to Detroit for a visit in 1836, she found Bela and Henry both living in the old farm house, which she described as a "true Bachelor's Hall," sadly in need of "Feminine supervision."

Bela Hubbard was a conscientious farm manager, but better equipped with book learning than practical experience. "The young man had faith in himself, and spoke of applying scientific methods to agriculture. He was indeed successful, although by way of a joke it was asserted once that

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[1] Bela Hubbard, Memorials of a Half-Century (New York, 1888); Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 383-384; Frances Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stryker, MS. Journal; The Sunday News-Tribune, Detroit, June 14, 1896; The Detroit Free Press, June 14, 1896; Hamilton College Bulletin, XVI (Nov. 1932), 43; Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Historical Collections, XXVIII (1897-1898) 13, 426; Silas Farmer, History of Detroit and Wayne County and Early Michigan, 3rd edition (Detroit, 1890), I, 75, 405, 650, 673, 711, 942; George N. Fuller, Geological Reports of Douglass Houghton, First State Geologist of Michigan, 1837-1845 (Lansing, 1928); Family records.

[2] Known as the Old Knaggs House, from its former owners the Whitimore Knaggs.

[illegible]

[illegible]

after preparing his ground with scientific harrowing, and after selecting it on scientific principles, he had no crop, because he forgot to put in the seed."[1]

During the summer of 1836 the two brothers made a tour of the western Great Lakes with three friends, Dr. Dorr, C.C. Trowbridge, and Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, the pioneer ethnologist. At Mackinaw they stayed with the family of Mr. Schoolcraft, whose wife was a half-breed.

In 1837 the State of Michigan, then in its first year of existence, organized a State Geological Survey. Dr. Douglass Houghton, aged 28, was placed in charge, and Bela Hubbard, then 23, was named as an assistant. The two men worked together surveying the largely unknown mineral resources of the Upper and Lower Peninsulas until 1841 when the project was abandoned for want of funds. For the young Assistant Geologist life in the open, much of the time in virtually untouched wilderness, was an exhilarating experience, particularly in the company of Dr. Houghton, a fun-loving, energetic, friendly person, with a vast store of scientific knowledge. On one expedition in the summer of 1840, which went as far as La Pointe, near the western end of Lake Superior, he also had the companionship of his younger brother, Frederick Hubbard. In addition to preparing reports on his work with Dr. Houghton, Bela Hubbard made a survey of the organized counties of Michigan. In 1845 he and William Ives took a contract to make a government survey of several townships in the Huron mountain district, and that summer he accompanied Dr. Houghton on another geological expedition to Copper Harbor. When the later was drowned a short time afterwards, Mr. Hubbard and an associate, C.C. Douglass, were called upon to classify his specimens and edit his notes for publication.

At the conclusion of the State Survey, Mr. Hubbard turned to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1842. For a while he practiced in partnership with Charles Collins, but soon gave this up in favor of devoting his attention entirely to real estate. During the hard times which struck Michigan in the late 1840's, he displayed much business acumen, managing to pay his taxes and retain his property, while many landholders were ruined. Subsequently he engaged in buying and selling land for eastern investors in what is known as the Michigan "Fruit Belt," which proved to be a very profitable operation.

On March 2, 1848, he married Sarah Eliza Baughman, of Detroit, the daughter of a Methodist minister (See BAUGHMAN). When told that her son Bela had acquired a wife in the "wilds" of Michigan, the aging Mrs. Thomas Hill Hubbard is said to have exclaimed: "Poor little Bela! Has he married a squaw?"

They appear to have lived on Fort Street until 1856 when Mr. Hubbard built "Vinewood," a fine brick mansion, on the old farm at Springwells, choosing for its site a rise of ground about a half mile back from the Detroit River. At that time the property extended from the river bank to where Michigan Avenue now crosses West Grand Boulevard. As the city

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[1] Detroit Free Press, June 14, 1896.

expanded and more streets were cut through, much of the outlying acreage was disposed of. But the spacious, tree-shaded grounds of "Vinewood" were kept intact throughout Mr. Hubbard's lifetime.

In 1854 he entered the lumber business with John E. King, and erected a mill at the foot of Sixteenth Street in Detroit. It was the practice of their firm, Hubbard & King, to buy large tracts of woodland, fell the trees, market the lumber, and then sell the cleared land to settlers. This partnership lasted for about twenty-five years, long enough for Mr. Hubbard to grow keenly aware that the once apparently limitless timber resources of the United States were being exhausted with alarming rapidity. In a lecture delivered before the Detroit Scientific Association in 1877, he showed himself to be far more perspicacious than most of his contemporaries by advocating re-forestation and conservation and suggesting specific remedial measures which the federal government and states might take. "The total annual consumption of our forests," he declared, "has been variously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 acres. Assuming the lowest estimate to be nearest the truth, and the annual increase to be ten per cent. only, it will require less than half another century to leave us treeless, unless planting on a large scale be resorted to. Wonderful progress indeed, but attended by what waste of this great natural store-house of wealth, and with how little prevision of the future!"[1]

Conservation was only one of many activities in which Mr. Hubbard took a lively interest. His early experiments in scientific farming led quite naturally to his becoming editor of The Western Farmer, a semi-monthly agricultural paper, in 1842, and one of the organizers of the State Agricultural Society in 1849. A memorial to the legislature which he drafted is said to have been primarily responsible for bringing about the establishment of the State Agricultural College at Lansing. He was President of the Detroit Young Men's Society in 1845, and of its charitable organization offshoot, the Young Men's Benevolent Society, in 1855. As a sequel to his work with Dr. Houghton, he helped to found the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, the forerunner of the present American Association for the Advancement of Science. The French explorers and inhabitants of the Great Lakes region had a special fascination for him, particularly Pere Marquette, whose trails he had crossed during his expeditions to Lake Superior. He was among the principal founders of the Wayne County Pioneer Society and the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, and was chosen Vice President of the latter at its first meeting in 1874. Ten years later he presented the citizens of Detroit with statues of Cadillac, La Salle, Marquette, and Father Gabriel Richard, to ornament the exterior of the City Hall. On at least one of his trips abroad, he made a search of the archives in Paris for historic documents, and also financed additional research by others. He was a member of the committee which proposed to the City Council in 1879 that Belle Isle be purchased for a park, and was an incorporator and director of the Detroit Museum of Art. As one of the original trustees of the Michigan asylums for the insane and

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[1] Memorials of a Half-Century, 376.

the deaf, he did much in their behalf, and in later years served as President of the Detroit Sanitarium.

Early in 1860 Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard made an extended tour through the South and visited Jamaica and Cuba. Two years afterward, despite the Civil War, they went to Europe for the first time, taking with them their eldest son Henry, aged 12. On a second trip, in 1870, they took two other children, Collins, then 18, and Mary, then 14. Unfortunately, his wife's health had become much impaired, and she died quite suddenly at Geneva in March 1871.

Beginning about 1879, Mr. Hubbard gradually retired from active business. After several winter visits to Crescent City, Florida, where his son Edward had acquired an orange plantation, and a summer excursion to Colorado Springs, he again went abroad in June 1882, accompanied by his daughters Alice and Sarah and Mr. and Mrs. King. The trip lasted until August 1884, and took him as far afield as St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Palestine, as well as through much of Western Europe.

Following his return, he built a house at Crescent City, and regularly spent the winters there, in the company of his brothers Frederick and Robert or other members of the family. With help from his son Henry, he converted the grounds of his Florida home into a semi-tropical paradise. "Many plants, rare or unknown in America, were imported and established there. Among these were many species from the tropics, such as tea, coffee, bananas, bamboo, camphor from Formosa, and (unfortunately) water hyacinth from British Guiana." San Sui, often called Hubbard Park, "became well known over the country, and among the many noted people who journeyed to Crescent City to see the place were Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her children."[1]

In 1893 Hamilton College conferred upon him an honorary LL.D. He died at "Vinewood," June 13, 1896, about eight o'clock in the evening, at the age of 82, twelve days after undergoing amputation of his gangrenous right leg.

In 1953 the Detroit Library Commission, recognizing Bela Hubbard as "one of the important educational and scientific figures in Michigan history," decided to name a Branch Library in his honor.[2] During the dedication ceremonies for the new building at 12929 West McNichols Road, on September 10th, Mrs. Robert B. Livingstone told the following story:

> I will tell you just one of my many childish recollections of my grandfather Bela, which illustrates his civic pride, his generosity and his keen sense of humor. Some of those present may know that he gave the City of Detroit the land on which the West Grand Boulevard was laid out, from the River, as far back I believe

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1 Letter from Mr. Bela Hubbard of Tucson, Arizona, to Mrs. Clark, November 16, 1958.

2 Quotation is from a biographical sketch prepared by the Detroit Public Library in 1953.

as Grand River Avenue. His beautiful home, "Vinewood," built on an eminence which originally commanded a wide view of the River, lay, in my childhood, between the Grand Boulevard and Vinewood Avenue. Acres of lawn sloped downward to a little country lane running at its foot - the terminus of Lafayette Ave. Much of the Boulevard parking was beautified with trees, shrubs and flowers from Mr. Hubbard's own grounds, set out by his gardeners and frequently by his own hands. However, he discovered that many of these were being dug up and carted off by his less prosperous neighbors, who were sure that easy-going Mr. Hubbard would replace them. Finally exasperated beyond endurance, he asked the nearby Vinewood Police Station to try to catch and make an example of the thieves.

Early one fall morning I was tagging along at Grandfather's heels, as usual, carrying a basket of bulbs which he intended to set out in a freshly dug bed out in the Boulevard. We were both in old duds as befitted the work, and Grandfather was already down on his knees wielding a trowel, when a rookie Policeman neither of us had ever seen before, suddenly jumped out from behind a bush and yelled: "Ha! old man! caught you in the act!" I started to cry "oh Grandpa!" but Grandfather put a hand over my mouth. We went meekly with the young policeman who escorted us the few blocks over to the station and presented us and the bulbs (exhibit A) triumphantly to the sergeant at the desk. The latter took one look at Grandfather and burst into a howl of Irish laughter. Grandfather clapped the Rookie on the back, congratulated him on his capture of us, and we returned to our planting.

Children of Bela and Sarah Eliza (Baughman) Hubbard:

1. Henry Guernsey Hubbard, born May 6, 1850. (See PART I, p.31)

2. Collins Baughman Hubbard, born February 8, 1852. (See PART I, p.38)

3. Thomas Hill Hubbard, born in Detroit May 30, 1853. Died at "Vinewood" of typhoid fever January 24, 1870. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery.

4. Edward King Hubbard, born in Detroit June 12, 1855, attended Racine College and Hellmuth College. "Many are the stories told of his helpfulness to his college mates, of his unfailing cheerfulness and love of fun, and of his fine spirituality." In the late 1870's, with financial help from his father, he purchased 20 acres on the lake front near Crescent City, Florida, with the intention of living there and growing oranges. He had little chance to enjoy his place, however, for he and his younger brother Robert were drowned the morning of August 16, 1879 when their sailboat capsized in Lake St. Clair near Detroit. They had sailed to the Canadian shore with a young clergyman who had to catch a train back to Windsor, and were caught in a squall which snapped the mast of their catboat as

they were attempting to return to their father's yacht. It was thought that Robert , an expert swimmer and yachtsman, probably lost his life assisting his less skillful brother. Both were buried in Elmwood Cemetery.

5. Mary Hubbard, born October 9, 1856. (See PART I, p.39)

6. Robert Hubbard, born in Detroit November 10, 1857, was drowned in Lake St. Clair August 16, 1879. He also attended Racine College and Hellmuth College. Though he had "a more dashing and daring disposition" than his brother Edward, "his character was equally irreproachable and kindly."

7. Alice Hubbard, born in Detroit October 25, 1861, married, at Detroit, December 14, 1883, Frederick Towle, son of Simon and Harriet (Hunt) Towle of Detroit.

Child:

(i) Prescott King Towle, born October 18, 1890, died about 1917.

8. Sarah ("Zaidee") Harvey Hubbard, born in Detroit January 15, 1864, married at Detroit, September 29, 1886, Alanson Sheeley Brooks, son of David W. and Emma S. Brooks of Detroit. She died in Detroit May 16, 1954.

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Robert James Hubbard, youngest of the eleven children of Thomas Hill and Phebe (Hubbard) Hubbard, was born in Utica, New York, May 31, 1830. After attending Utica Academy, he moved to New York City in 1849, and subsequently was engaged in business there with his brother-in-law E. Darwin Litchfield. Starting out as a clerk in the commission house of Southworth & Litchfield, later known as Litchfield & Co., he was accepted as a partner within a fairly short time and remained with the firm until it went out of business about ten years later. From 1859 to 1868 he served as Treasurer and active manager of the New York Mail Steamship Co.

On September 30, 1863, he married, at Cazenovia, New York, Anna Foster Burr, daughter of William M. and Catherine (Ten Eyck) Burr, who was born in Cazenovia May 10, 1837. In an effort to improve her delicate health, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard sailed for Europe in June 1874 for an extended tour. While they were sojourning in Paris in the spring of 1876, a son, Robert Frederick Hubbard, was born to them. The following August they returned to New York and in December moved to Cazenovia, where they henceforth made their home.

In 1879 Mr. Hubbard served as President of the village of Cazenovia, and in 1881 was elected a vestryman of St. Peter's Church. As a delegate from his parish, he attended most of the diocesan conventions of Central New York, at which he served on various important committees, and was thrice elected as a deputy from the diocese to the General Convention. For a time he was a member of the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was largely through his efforts that the land around Chittenango Falls was purchased for a park in 1887. He is also remembered as the principal benefactor of the local public library.

His wife died July 28, 1884. Mr. Hubbard died in Cazenovia December 17, 1904.

Children:

1. William Burr Hubbard, born in Brooklyn, New York, August 21, 1869, died March 28, 1870.

2. Robert Frederick Hubbard, born in Paris, France, May 25, 1876. Baptized in Paris by the Rev. Mr. Morgan and registered as an American citizen. Married, November 27, 1901, Helen Seymour Ledyard, who was born in Cazenovia May 2, 1869 and died there April 26, 1945. He died at Cazenovia May 22, 1949.

   Children:

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Frances Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stryker, MS. Journal; Cazenovia Republican, December 22, 1904; Oneida Historical Society, Year Book, X(1905), 152; Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 383; Information from R. James Hubbard of Cazenovia, November 1958.

Sidney Lewis Goldberg, president of the Kenmore Building and Loan Association, died yesterday at his home, 1200 Lake Shore Boulevard, Kenmore. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Goldberg was a native of Kenmore and had been associated with the Kenmore Building and Loan Association since 1910. He became president in 1945. He was also a director of the Kenmore Trust Company and the Kenmore Chamber of Commerce.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Ruth Goldberg; a son, Robert L. Goldberg of Kenmore; a daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Goldberg Rosenthal of Buffalo; a brother, Morris Goldberg of Kenmore, and two grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 2 P.M. tomorrow at the Temple Beth Israel in Kenmore. Burial will be in Mount Hope Cemetery, Kenmore.

Obituary Lewis Goldberg, president of the Kenmore Building and Loan Association, died yesterday at his home, 1200 Lake Shore Boulevard, Kenmore. He was 72 years old.

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(i) Richard Ledyard Hubbard, born in Cazenovia, New York, October 28, 1903. Married in 1934, at New York City, Mrs. Betty (Welch) Paul of Philadelphia.

Child:

(a) Deidre Hubbard, born in New York City, October 28, 1935.

(ii) Helen Ledyard Hubbard, twin, born in Cazenovia, New York, February 10, 1905. Died in Cazenovia, November 22, 1955. Unmarried.

(iii) Anna Burr Hubbard, twin, born February 10, 1905. Married Walter Oakman. Lives in Cazenovia.

(iv) Robert James Hubbard, born in Cazenovia, New York, November 5, 1908. Married November 24, 1934, in Syracuse, New York, Margaret Froelick. Lives in Cazenovia.

Child:

(a) Katherine Greenland Hubbard, born in Syracuse, New York, October 10, 1936. Married June 7, 1958, in Cazenovia, Benjamin Cheney Moore.

Henry Guernsey Hubbard, entomologist, eldest son of Bela and Sarah Eliza (Baughman) Hubbard, was born in Detroit, Michigan, May 6, 1850, and died in Crescent City, Florida, January 18, 1899. The following account consists in the main of quotations from a biographical sketch prepared by his closest friend Eugene Amandus Schwarz and two other fellow entomologists, shortly after his death.[1]

> . . . From both parents Henry Hubbard inherited a love of nature. As a mere boy he was well acquainted with the life-habits of the birds, mammals and other wild creatures about Detroit. His early education was gained at a private school in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and for several years under private tutors in Europe. He entered Harvard University in 1869. Here he immediately came under that great group of teachers including [Louis] Agassiz, Asa Gray, and [Nathaniel] Shaler, and the tendency of the course of his life towards natural history became fixed. The especial direction which his tastes took towards entomology was probably determined by the influence of [Herman August] Hagen, who had for a few years been working at Harvard, and of Osten Sacken, who was, in the early seventies, a volunteer assistant at Harvard working over his own and Loew's collections of Diptera and who took an active interest in the establishment of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The temporary presence at the museum at this time of G. R. Crotch and E. A. Schwarz directed Hubbard's attention towards field work in entomology, which had been much neglected in this country up to that time. Hubbard at once began work in this direction, which showed how much could be done in this way even in the vicinity of Cambridge. Already, at this early date, he began a system of careful and neat mounting and scientific labelling of specimens which put to blush the carelessness in this regard which prevailed in American collections. He practically invented the present labelling methods, the full value of which was not realized until years afterwards, when geographic distribution began to receive careful attention.
>
> He graduated with the class of 1873, [taking first honors in natural history,] and his thesis was of a dual nature, comprising the study of the economy of Telea polyphemus and of the beetles and parasites living under the bark of the elm. Here he showed the same close powers of observation which characterized his later work. The winter of 1873-74 was spent as a post-graduate student under Hagen, and, with Schwarz, he made a study of the hibernation

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[1] Entomological Society of Washington, Proceedings, IV(1896-1901), 350-356. Additional information has been obtained from the following sources: Letter from Mr. Bela Hubbard, Tucson, Arizona, Nov. 16, 1958; Detroit Journal, Jan. 21 and 23, 1899; Dictionary of American Biography, VIII, 82, XV, 609-610, XVI, 480-481; Annual Reports of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, 1871, 1873-1875, 1878, and 1879-1880, passim; Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 384; Frances Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stryker, MS. Journal.

[illegible]

of Coleoptera,[1] ascertaining many novel facts and finding in numbers species not previously known to occur there. Thus was introduced a new and scientific mode of collecting. The result of this winter's work is preserved at the M.C.Z. as the "winter collection."

The death of Agassiz, however, among its other sad results, put an end for a time to entomological activity at the Cambridge Museum, and Hubbard and Schwarz went to Detroit in May, 1874, /where they founded the Detroit Scientific Association,/ and began the great Hubbard and Schwarz collection recently donated to the United States National Museum. The results of this collecting during the summer and fall at Detroit and during the following winter in Florida were ready for exhibition at the first Detroit meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in August, 1875, and at once attracted the attention of the visiting entomologists. This was a notable gathering. For the first and only time an entomologist, Dr. LeConte, was president of the Association. Of the group of men who shared the hospitality of the Hubbard mansion,[2] LeConte, Riley, and Lintner are gone; but Osten Sacken, Grote, Scudder, and others will remember the hours spent in the little wooden museum building on the Hubbard place.

In 1876 Hubbard commenced a series of expeditions to the Lake Superior region, and other similar expeditions were made in 1877 and 1878. Mr. Schwarz accompanied him on the first two, and the entomological results are summed up in the well-known paper entitled "The Coleoptera of the Lake Superior Region." In the early part of 1877 he accompanied his uncle /Frederick Hubbard/ on a trip to Jamaica. This was not a collecting trip, but his observations made on the Jamaican Termites, published by Hagen, are evidence of the fact, which later became so pronounced, that nothing could deter him from making entomological investigations which, from his keen insight and persistence, were always of lasting value.

In 1879 he accepted the position of Naturalist to the Geological Survey of Kentucky, then under Shaler's direction. Work was then being done in the Cumberland Mountains, and Hubbard at once became interested in the fauna of the caves which abound in that region. This interest increased, and he conducted further studies of the caves in the center of the State. Some of the results were published in his off-quoted article, "Two days' collecting in the Mammoth Cave," a paper which marked the real beginning of our knowledge of insect cave life.

A terrible calamity to the Hubbard family occurred at this time. Two of his brothers were drowned in a sailing accident on Lake St. Clair. One of these brothers /Edward/ owned a place at Crescent City, Florida, and Hubbard was called upon to look after this property. This sad accident was, therefore, indirectly the

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[1] The order of insects which includes beetles and weevils.

[2] "Vinewood"

cause of the fact that Crescent City has become so well known, in fact, so famous a name in entomological literature.

In 1880 the Government was conducting an investigation of the cotton worm in the South, and, taking advantage of Hubbard's Southern residence, /Charles Valentine/ Riley /. chief of the United States Entomological Commission,/ was glad to utilize the services of so good an observer and appointed him a special agent . . . . During the summer of that year Hubbard studied cotton insects in the cotton fields of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, and many of his results were incorporated in short articles in Volume III of the "American Entomologist" and in the subsequent report of the Commission. In 1881 an investigation of the insects affecting the orange was begun by the Department of Agriculture and this work was assigned principally to Hubbard. During the next two or three years he devoted himself to this investigation. He almost immediately succeeded in producing for the first time a practical kerosene emulsion which has since become the principal standard remedy for haustellate insects. The standard kerosene soap emulsion formula is now known as the Riley-Hubbard formula. His work on orange insects was carried to a most successful conclusion and the "Report on Orange Insects,"[1] published by the United States Department of Agriculture in the spring of 1885, is founded entirely upon his original observations. Of this work so eminent a horticulturist as the late William Saunders said: "It is the best report which the Department ever published."

After the completion of this volume his attention became more and more diverted from entomology to advanced horticulture. His father's desire was to transform the Crescent City place into a model semi-tropical garden. He gradually in this work built up a most interesting place and became the horticultural oracle of central Florida. The Hubbard place became a Mecca for horticulturists and the agricultural newspapers contained many horticultural papers from his pen, but few entomological papers were published until 1892. He not only superintended all of the work on the place but took an active part in it. It was during the excavation of certain drainage canals that he contracted the disease /tuberculosis of the lungs/ which finally resulted in his death.

On December 25, 1887, he married Kate Lasier, daughter of Frederick L. and Martha (Garrison) Lasier of Detroit. After spending the winter at Crescent City, they sailed for England by way of the St. Lawrence in July and remained abroad for about six months.

Finally, in 1889, his entomological yearnings gained control and he again visited Lake Superior, the scene of his early field work. In 1890 he /and his wife/ visited Montana, sparing the time from his horticultural work at Crescent City, /but returned to Detroit for the birth of the first of their four children/ In 1891, in company with Mr. Schwarz, he visited the Wasatch Mountains

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1 The precise title is Insects Affecting the Orange.

in Utah, Lake Tahoe, California, and the Yellowstone Park. In 1892 they went together to Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. In 1893, at Crescent City, he began his most interesting, important and suggestive investigation of the insect guests of the Florida land tortoise, which, as Dr. David Sharp remarked, opened up an entirely new field of study.

In the spring of 1894 an unexpected trip to Montserrat, B.W.I., with Riley, whom he accompanied as an expert on orange insects, brought about another change in his life and his relations with the Department of Agriculture were resumed. A new and revised edition of his standard work on orange insects was greatly desired and he spent a year accumulating material for such a volume. As the work progressed, his plans expanded, and he expected to make the book include a consideration of the insects affecting all citrus plants for the entire world, but he was interrupted first by the fatal illness and final death of his father in 1896 and later by the serious failure of his own health. He was sent by his physicians in the autumn of 1896 to the south shore of Lake Superior, where it was hoped that the clear air would result in a decided improvement in his health. In the winter of the same year he went to Arizona, where he stayed till the summer of 1897. He was by this time sadly broken in health, but still explored the country more thoroughly, entomologically, than had been done before, as witnessed by the great number of insects of all orders that were collected. He returned to Detroit and seemed in somewhat better health at the meeting of the A.A.A.S., then held there. He then presented the last paper that he ever read, on the Giant Cactus and its insect fauna.

On December 2, 1897 he was elected President of the Entomological Society of Washington.

In the winter he returned to his place in Crescent City, where a change for the worse in his health took place. Accompanied by his wife, he barely managed to reach Arizona again, where he was joined by Mr. Schwarz. In spite of his greatly enfeebled condition, he still managed to do a great deal of collecting.

Aided by his old friend, he made various short field trips, though he was now so weak that he could only sit and study the things around him while Schwarz did the camp work. On one of their excursions he collected what is said to be the first termite queen to be found in this country.[1]

Again returned to Detroit, he gradually failed and, to escape the inclemency of a Michigan winter, he went once more to Florida. Here the end came and he passed away peacefully in the arms of his faithful wife.

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[1] Entomological Society of Washington, Proceedings, XXX (December 1928), 161.

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Up to the very end his interest in entomology did not leave him. Only three days before his death, when a basket of his blue Nelumbo was brought into his room, he noticed a small moth flying about the flowers. He asked that the basket be brought to him and he collected the moth in a small cyanide bottle that he still carried in his vest pocket.

When the best efforts of contemporary entomologists were devoted to descriptive work, it was a pleasant contrast to see Mr. Hubbard's activity in that slightly cultivated field of biology in its wider sense. The best biological studies are still mostly made in insectiaries and by persons professionally interested in such work. Observation of insect life in the open air requires quickness of judgment, correctness of observation and those peculiar qualities which Hubbard possessed so highly and in which he has never been surpassed.

In his entomological studies he was greatly assisted by his knowledge of botany and his intimate acquaintance with the habits of birds and animals.

Closely connected with his other observations were his achievements in economic entomology. Being an expert horticulturist and possessing a considerable knowledge of chemistry and mechanical invention, he was admirably adapted for such work. His invention of the kerosene emulsion has been already alluded to. Various improvements of the cyclone nozzle as it was then known, and other insecticide appliances are due to Mr. Hubbard, who personally experimented largely at his place at Crescent City.

Mr. Hubbard was an excellent explorer. In the investigation of a new region an explorer, as opposed to the miscellaneous collector, is able not to miss the species that are really characteristic. To do this requires not only an intimate knowledge of the order of insects but also of the hiding places and modes of life and sufficient agility and ability to get at those insects in wild or inaccessible parts of the country. Many naturalists had visited our caves; but our knowledge of their fauna was very imperfect till Mr. Hubbard's investigations. His agility and perserverance in the work were remarkable. Another example of Mr. Hubbard's excellence as an explorer is furnished by his work on the gopher insects. This was done under the most difficult circumstances, to which those who have since tried to repeat the work have borne witness in print.

It is much regretted that Mr. Hubbard scattered his activity over so many fields. The result is that we have much fewer papers from his pen than his great knowledge would seem to warrant. Those that we have are written with great clearness and always to the point. He showed the same characteristics in his personal correspondence, as can be seen by his letters, some of which are now being published in these Proceedings and elsewhere. Mr. Hubbard was, on occasion, an excellent draughtsman, as shown by the

admirable figures accompanying several of his papers.[1]

Mr. Hubbard did not often appear before the public, but his speeches were always interesting and he knew how to keep the attention of his audience. His papers have been reported in the daily press, but unfortunately have not been preserved in their original form. He was a good talker, especially among a circle of entomological friends.[2]

With all his knowledge, his transcendent ability as a naturalist, with his education and social standing, he was the simplest, most modest, most genuine, most kind-hearted of men. He was absolutely without pretension, and his death is a loss not only to his family, not only to his circle of friends and fellow-workers, not only to the world of science, but also to the world of humanity.

Children of Henry Guernsey and Kate (Lasier) Hubbard:[3]

1. Bela Hubbard, born in Detroit, Michigan, August 10, 1890, "graduated in 1914 from Columbia University, where he subsequently obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He served in France during World War I, and then taught geology for a year at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. In 1920 he joined the geological staff of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), and remained with that company and its affiliates until 1950, when he retired to engage in consulting work. During his thirty years as a geologist with Standard Oil, he traveled extensively in many parts of the world." On August 16, 1922 he married Florence T. Flynn, in New York City. They now live in Tucson, Arizona.

   Child:

   (i) Thomas Hill Hubbard, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 3, 1925.

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[1] A bibliography of his entomological writings will be found on pages 356 through 360 of Volume IV of the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington.

[2] A cousin says of Mr. Hubbard: "Singularly gifted in that indefinable quality which we call magnetism, he could interest the most indifferent by accounts of his work and discoveries, or if the talk was in a lighter vein, his uniform gaiety and originality lent a charm to his most careless utterances." - Detroit Journal, January 23, 1899.

[3] Information supplied in November 1958 by their children Bela, Henry Guernsey, and Alice (Mrs. J. Fairfield Carpenter).

2. Margaret Hubbard, born in Detroit, June 12, 1892. Married Leon Rutledge Whipple in New York City in 1919.

Child:

(i) James Rutledge Whipple, born in 1921. Has a wife and two daughters. Lives in New York City.

3. Henry Guernsey Hubbard, born in Detroit, November 26, 1896. Married Esther Flowers in Pasadena, California, in 1924. Now lives near Blythe, California.

Children:

(i) William Lasier Hubbard, born in Pasadena, November 30, 1926. Married Beverlee Copeland in Los Angeles in 1951.

Child:

(1) Thomas Henry Hubbard, born in Aberdeen, Washington, October 17, 1955.

(ii) Martha Hubbard, born in Pasadena, September 7, 1928. Married Kenneth G. Ford in Los Angeles in 1947.

Children:

(1) Diane Ford, born in Los Angeles, February 14, 1949.

(2) Christine Ford, born in Los Angeles, July 16, 1951.

(iii) Carolyn Hubbard, born in Pasadena, December 3, 1930. Married Rudolph A. Sautter in Los Angeles in 1952.

Children:

(1) Katherine Sautter, born in Los Angeles, November 28, 1953.

(2) Rebecca Lee Sautter, born in Los Angeles, August 25, 1955.

4. Alice Hubbard, born in Detroit, June 18, 1898. Married at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, June 18, 1917, J. Fairfield Carpenter, who was born in Cazenovia, New York, September 3, 1893 and died August 8, 1920. She now lives in Oracle, Arizona.

Child:

(i) J. Fairfield Carpenter, Jr., born July 2, 1918, died September 29, 1927.

Collins Baughman Hubbard, second son of Bela and Sarah Eliza (Baughman) Hubbard, born in Detroit, Michigan, February 8, 1852, engaged in real estate and banking, becoming President of The Citizens' Savings Bank of Detroit. He took over the management of his father's interests, after the latter retired from active business, and subsequently also bought a plantation near Crescent City, Florida. He was a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1881, and was appointed a Police Commissioner of Detroit in 1892.

He married, first, at Detroit, December 14, 1875, Ida Murray Haigh, daughter of Henry and Martha (Murray) Haigh of Detroit. A few years after their marriage, she became hopelessly deranged. When some twelve years had passed without improvement in her condition, a divorce was granted on application to the courts from her parents.

On July 17, 1890, he married, second, Anna Georgiana Knight, daughter of the Hon. George Knight, counsel for the Crown, County Meath, Ireland, and Anna (Elliott) Knight.

He died in Philadelphia.

Child by first wife:

1. Frederick Hubbard, born May 20, 1877, died about 1930.

Children by second wife:

1. Edward King Hubbard, born August 19, 1891.

2. Anna Beryl Hubbard, born May 4, 1893.

3. Grace Eileen Hubbard, born September 28, 1896.

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[1] Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 384; Frances Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stryker, MS. Journal; Miscellaneous family records.

Mary Hubbard (Mrs. Charles Huntington Jacobs), fifth child and first daughter of Bela and Sarah Eliza (Baughman) Hubbard, was born at "Vinewood" in Detroit, October 9, 1856. The birth of this long awaited little daughter was announced to the family in Utica by the message "Bela's 'boy' was a girl!"

At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War she was visiting in Paris with her parents and older brother Collins. "Three dresses had been ordered for Mary, now 14, at a famous dressmaker's establishment, and it was unthinkable to abandon these as they hurriedly prepared to leave the city. The dressmaker sent word to their Hotel that if they could delay one hour only, the dresses would be delivered. Accordingly they sat anxiously upon their luggage, awaiting the arrival of the messenger who had been sent for Miss Mary's gowns, and at length within the hour he reappeared, bearing the large boxes, to the vast relief of the young lady. The Hubbards left immediately for Geneva. The gowns, their full skirts liberally trimmed with innumerable yards of lace or ribbons, afterwards proved to have been sewed together with the greatest possible dispatch, no single stitch being less than a full inch in length."

Mrs. Hubbard died in Geneva March 31, 1871. "It fell to the lot of this little 14 year old Mary, after her Mother's death, to pack their 17 trunks for the sad return to America. Their purchases while in France and Italy had included rare curios and a considerable amount of the famous and fragile Venetian glass. Her Aunt Mrs. Edward King of Detroit, who supervised the un-packing of the trunks at "Vinewood," reported that not a single piece of glass was broken, in spite of a very rough passage home across the Atlantic."[3]

In the late 1870's she attended Hellmuth College in Canada and studied art in New York.

On June 1, 1881, she was married to Charles Huntington Jacobs of Detroit.[2] The wedding took place at "Vinewood," with her cousin the Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin officiating. They began their married life in a "cottage" which her father had built for her near "Vinewood," at the corner of Fort Street and West Grand Boulevard.

In 1907 they moved from Detroit to a ranch in the Ojai Valley in southern California, on account of Mr. Jacobs' health. He died March 5, 1909. Subsequently, she made her home in Los Angeles.

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1 Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 384; Detroit Saturday Night, April 21, 1923; Information from Mrs. Robert B. Livingstone and Miss Mary King Jacobs; Frances Stryker, MS. Journal.

2 See JACOBS.

3 Notes by Mrs. Livingstone.

Accompanied by her eldest daughter, Mary, she spent the winter of 1922-23 at Waikiki Beach. Their pleasant stay was brought to an end, however, by her being taken ill. After undergoing treatment at the hospital in Honolulu, she sailed for California aboard the steamship City of Los Angeles, but died at sea April 12, 1923. Her ashes were interred in the Hubbard family plot in Elmwood Cemetery in Detroit.

Children of Charles Huntington and Mary (Hubbard) Jacobs:

1. Edward Hubbard Jacobs, born in Detroit July 1, 1882, married Iva Maynard in Seattle, Washington, in 1908.

   Children:

   (i) Robert Hubbard Jacobs, born January 8, 1909.

   (ii) Donald Edward Jacobs, born July 4, 1911.

   (iii) Glenn Maynard Jacobs, born January 7, 1919, died November 30, 1919.

   (iv) Huntington ("Jack") Jacobs, born February 25, 1923. Died during World War II as the result of an airplane accident while training in the Air Force.

2. Robert Huntington Jacobs, born in Detroit February 20, 1884, drowned in Ossipee River, Maine, September 7, 1905. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit.

3. Mary King Jacobs, born in Detroit December 13, 1885. Lives in Del Mar, California.

4. Grace Litchfield Jacobs , born in Detroit August 13, 1887. Married at Los Angeles, California, August 28, 1912, Robert Bruce Livingstone, son of William Livingstone, Jr. and Susan Ralston (Downie) Livingstone, who was born in Detroit October 23, 1874 and died there March 17, 1936. She now lives in Del Mar, California.

   Child:

   (i) Mary Hubbard Livingstone, born in Pasadena, California, August 21, 1914, A.B. Stanford 1936, B.S. Simmons 1937. Married in Christ Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 28, 1941, David Sanders Clark, son of Harold Terry and Mary Ermina (Sanders) Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 9, 1914, A.B. Yale 1936, Phi Beta Kappa, A.M. Harvard 1939, now Technical Advisor, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.

Children:

(1) David Livingstone Clark, born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1942.

(2) Jonathan Sanders Clark, born in Bethesda, Maryland, December 28, 1944.

(3) Mary Hubbard Clark, born in Washington, D.C., October 23, 1949.

5. Charles Huntington Jacobs, Jr., born in Detroit June 10, 1893; died in San Jose, California, December 24, 1957. A.B. Harvard, magna cum laude, 1916. Attended Harvard Law School, 1916-17. Married September 3, 1921, at Berkeley, California, Genevieve Hocking of Honolulu, who was born in Honolulu August 17, 1898.[1]

Children:

(i) Cynthia Mary Jacobs, born in San Francisco, September 11, 1922. Married May 18, 1958, at Treasure Island, San Francisco, Thomas E. Mikkelsen.

(ii) Janice Anne Jacobs, born in San Francisco, March 5, 1925. Married Dr. Cloyce L. Duncan at Presidio, San Francisco, July 2, 1949.

(iii) Nancy Huntington Jacobs, born in San Francisco, January 22, 1927. Married Donald S. Putnam in New York City, June 10, 1951; divorced.

Children:

(1) Elizabeth Putnam, born in New York, March 27, 1952.

(2) Genevieve Katherine Putnam, born in Minnesota, January 27, 1955.

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[1] Information from Mrs. Genevieve H. Jacobs.

PART II

THE MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT, LINE

George Hubbard of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in 1601, probably in eastern or southeastern England. No record has been found of his birthplace nor of the year of his arrival in America. But it seems highly probable that he came to Hartford considerably prior to 1639 when his name first appears on a list of settlers. He was given six acres of land "by courtesy of the town, with privilege of Wood & keeping cows on the common," and apparently resided for a time on a lot adjacent to the land of James Ensign and George Graves on a road that ran parallel to the Connecticut River. Following his marriage to Elizabeth Watts in 1640 (See WATTS), he was assigned a home lot and land upon the east side of the "Great River." On April 24, 1649 he was fined £ 10 "for exchanging a gunn with an Indian."

About 1650 the Hubbards and a small group of their neighbors left Hartford to establish a new plantation at a place called Mattabesett, farther down the river, which in 1653 was named Middletown. George Hubbard carried with him a commission from the Connecticut government as "Indian Agent and Trader for the Mattabesett District," and in 1654 was admitted as a freeman. He received for his home site a lot on the east side of Main Street, next to the first meeting house, a one-story log structure with a palisade around it, of which he was one of the ten founders in 1652. Because of his proximity, he was naturally selected to perform the duties of church caretaker. On December 17, 1666 he was allowed "40 shillings for sweeping the meeting-house and keeping the /hour-/glass." This amount also covered the services of his eldest son Joseph, who beat the drum to assemble the congregation and to give warning of the approach of Indians.

He died March 18, 1684/85, leaving an estate valued at £ 243 10s, including over one thousand acres of land. Both he and his widow, who died in 1702, were buried in the Middletown Riverside Cemetery, near the original church and practically within sight of their home. Tradition locates George Hubbard's grave close to the burying-ground entrance, fronting west, on St. John's Square, but neither his grave nor Elizabeth's is marked.

Joseph Hubbard, the second of their eight children, was born in Hartford December 10, 1643, and died in Middletown December 26, 1686. Among the items listed in the inventory of his estate, which was valued at £ 140, were 472 acres of land, a dwelling house, barn, and shop, 3 horses, 4 cows, 11 sheep, 4 pigs, 2 spinning wheels, 1 leather suit, 1 gun, 1 sword, 1 belt and "other ammunition." He married, December 29, 1670, Mary Porter, born in 1650, who died in Middletown, June 10, 1707. (See PORTER). They had six children, including

Robert Hubbard, born in Middletown October 30, 1673, who married, March 4, 1703, Abigail Adkins Ward (See WARD). He died at Middletown

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1

Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 269-275, 277, 278-279, 281, 314; The Middletown Press, September 9, 1950; Frances Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stryker, MS. Journal; MS. Notes of Robert Hubbard and Bela Hubbard, June 1874.

Dance Hall of Individuals, Incorporated, was born in 1920.
[illegible] to perform in professional Ballroom. It provided the best bands of the generation even at the time it was difficult to maintain. But it grew quickly [illegible] that he built a [illegible] Hall "by popularity of the trend with public" [illegible] Hall was opened in 1923 [illegible] Dance Hall Company, Limited to [illegible] and Dance Hall [illegible] Dance Hall Company, Limited to take [illegible], he was employed a time [illegible] Hall was [illegible] Dance Hall [illegible] Dance Hall [illegible] Dance Hall

June 19, 1740. The youngest of their four children,

Robert Hubbard, born in Middletown July 30, 1712, settled on a farm in what is known as the Long Hill district about 1730. The house which he built is still standing, and is said to be the oldest in Middletown. On October 9, 1735 he married Elizabeth Sill of Lyme, Connecticut (See SILL), by whom he had ten children, though only six grew to maturity. He died January 29, 1779, nearly twenty years before his wife.

Micah Hubbard, the youngest surviving child, born September 8, 1748, married Content Guernsey of Durham, Connecticut, June 10, 1784 (See GUERNSEY). A "very conscientious and God-fearing man," with a reputation for "goodness, energy, and solid worth," he succeeded to possession of his father's farm; and he and his wife resided at Long Hill for the rest of their lives. The following nostalgic sketch of their home and manner of living was penned by a grandson Robert Hubbard, who spent several years there when a boy:

> Less than two miles from the tree-shaded city of Middletown, towards the west, across Pameche gulf and cause-way, up the incline of Long Hill, past the stone school-house on its summit, over the brook and on a rising knoll, stands, facing the south, the old farm mansion of Green Hill. The views from here are not extensive; but around are grove and meadow lands, pasturage and uplands, some two hundred acres in all. Tall black walnut and button-ball trees and a wide-armed elm, shade the old house, which bears on its portal the date of 1765. A piazza is on the front and east side. The first story is of stone; solid walls, to defy the decay of centuries. The second story is of wood, projecting some six inches over the first story, and above, up in the long slanting roof, are two stories of garrets. It is a double house. In the center is a stone chimney, occupying at its base fully one quarter of the house. I am picturing it now somewhat modified from its original plan, but still, in the kitchen, is the wide-mouthed fireplace, where huge logs of wood formed a splendid back for the hickory fire, which on a winter night sent forth a warmth that drove dull care away. There was ample room for the family around this glowing hearth.
> . . .
>
> But I would ramble with you over the house! Here is the east room or Parlor - The "keeping" room - with the newest and brightest home-made rag carpet (abandoned in later years for a "sale" carpet) upon the floor. The wall is wainscotted on the chimney side - the fireplace modern in size - and at the side is a deep cupboard where the best Bible is kept and sundry gift books which were prized. A few engravings adorn the walls, but the room had a closedup company appearance. The west room was where we lived and cheerful and homelike it was. Here the spinning wheel turned its busy round - there were books - the lounge - rocking chairs and worktable. Quilting bees were held here and the neighbors came to an early tea, returning home

before dark. Such teas! With warm crusty rye bread, sweet delicious butter - best preserves of quince and pear, beside cider applesauce - Election cake of most marvellous excellence - pumpkin pies; they were the thing for tea then - cream and milk, cheese and a bit of cold meat for those who wished.

Back of these two rooms was the Kitchen; running across the house, save for a small room at the eastern end, Grandmother's bedroom - at the western end was a wide double window furnishing the only light to the room. The large fireplace I have spoken of was in the Kitchen, and beside it, the huge brick Oven, where the most extraordinary delicious cakes, pies and bread were baked and where apples and pears were dried after the baking. I remember the good things that came out of it. What if I have forgotten the labor of bringing in arms-full of wood and baskets of chips for heating it, and it did consume an enormous amount. At the mouth of the Oven was a stone, well worn, and here, on a winter's night, when the children were young, Grandfather used to take them in his lap and crack nuts to their hearts' content.

In a corner of the Kitchen ticked the old Clock, but its teeth grew old with time and it refused to serve another generation when those for whom it labored passed away. So time with it came to an end. In the rear of this room was the sink or work room and from this through a latticed door was the Buttry, where rows of shining pans of milk /were set out./ The churn was here, and there were dashing times when butter and cheese were made. Formerly there was a small building at the Brook, where a water wheel did duty in churning, but a spring freshet long since swept it away as an innovation on the time-honored mode of stout arm and dasher.

The second floor of the House was divided into two large bedrooms over the east and west rooms and over the kitchen a large hallway with small sleeping rooms at each end. This hall had a large dark storeroom, where were cheeses left to ripen - fragrant dried fruits and herbs and sundry old pewter platters and basins beside other out of date, unused things. There was a certain large chesnut chest in the Hall, kept locked, opened to reveal many interesting things, among them the wedding garments of our Grandmother, spun and woven by herself - a rusty sword and cocked hat which did service during the Revolutionary War - pieces of Continental money - promises to pay, but never redeemed by our Government.

From here we ascend to the Garret - full of rubbish - packages of old letters, stacks of books and papers of ancient date, among them the complete publication of the Hartford Courant during the period of the American Revolution, entire, save for a few leaves surreptitiously abstracted by some irresponsible enthusiast. They now form five interesting volumes. Here were old Bibles with the family records - shelves with geological specimens of minerals gathered in the vicinity - discarded

spinning wheels, the great and the small - simply contrived wheels for winding off the yarn with a snap, to indicate the skeins, and cards for hatcheling the flax. The accumulation of used and unused things for four generations were here. The rude garret still further up in the roof was a mere lumber room fit only for a boy to rummage in.

Out of doors and near to the House was the Shop - where the tools were kept and general tinkering done. In front of it was the well with its long sweep and "old oaken bucket." The well was deep and the water cold and pure. The pats of butter neatly packed in wooden boxes were lowered to just above the surface of the water and kept hard and sweet until sent to Market. A large stone in the pavement near the well is lettered o'er with monograms and dates when sundry of the boys passed vacations here.

The interest of exploration keeps up as we go further through the wood to the carriage house and barns and cider mill beyond. The "critters" were not blooded stock in those days, nor were the pedigrees of the Horses recorded. They were all natives of the farm and so were their sires before them. There was always an old mare and a colt (called so without regard to age) - so long as the old mare lived. On her death "the colt" assumed by right the name of "old mare" and so on the generations of horses came and disappeared. "The one horse shay" might have been the one of which the poet sang - it certainly was old and rickety enough.

I might ramble on indefinitely and to little purpose, take you up in enormous hay-mows and hunt in odd corners for fresh-laid eggs; but we must not forget the Brook, just east of the House, ever sparkling and pure - the tangled woods with an uncertain path cut in the underbrush, with pleasant seats here and there in shaded dells - the beech tree, near to the road with initials cut in the bark - the Phebe rock, from which tradition says, our Mother, when a girl, leaped across the bank (now more than fifteen feet) - the dense Pine grove, where the winds whistled their dreary notes - the falls and rapids between high steep rocks. All should be visited, but I will not detain you now.

To the foregoing sketch an older grandson, Bela Hubbard, added these comments:

The time is within my recollection, though not that of my younger brother, when almost everything in use at the old Home at Green Hill, - and not clothes and carpets alone - were of home manufacture. My Grandfather, in his prime, made his own barrels, for which he had the ordinary tools and conveniences of a cooper, although he had not learned the trade. All the boots and shoes worn in the family were made by him, in the little shop which my brother refers to, and I will warrant they were far better and more desirable than the "store" shoes of the present day. I believe he also made his own harnesses and wagons,

(though I will not vouch for the fact); certainly he mended them when they needed repairs. In fine, there was but little occasion to buy anything, except a few good and pious books.

I well remember my Grandfather, - a stately and grave, though affable old gentleman, with locks wearing thin and bare. He usually led the daily family devotions, reading from "The big Ha bible, ance his father's pride," and always standing at prayers.

Just before bedtime the old couple regularly had their bowls of rusk and milk - a wholesome dish for which we substitute ice creams and other cloying articles.

The best room was never opened, except when there was "Company," and my Father's family, though comprising so many children, must have been privileged guests; for it was thrown open to their use, with its treasures of bright brass andirons; its mysterious cupboard in the panelled wall, filled with the old silver and other valuables, and its quaint old-fashioned furniture. In autumn there was always a racy smell of fruit about the house, and there was always in the kitchen oven pans of apples, slowly baking, and oozing out their rich juices, which formed in the pan a solid cake of the most lucious character.

To my brother's picture of the charms of that ample kitchen, I will add that its roof shewed the heavy beams that supported the floors above, all black with age, and hung with dried fruits, pumpkins, and meats, in most appetizing view. Here the family meals were taken, at which the "help" always sat down with their employers, unless there was company.

In this mansion of the olden time was kept up, even to my childhood's days, the puritan custom of commencing the "Sabber-day" with sun-down on Saturday evening. Fortunately it ended with sun-down of Sunday, much to the delight of the youngsters, whose spirits took a sudden expansion after the long tension of the strictly kept Sabbath.

Micah Hubbard died December 1, 1831, and his wife September 1, 1848.

Children:

1. Ruth Hubbard, born May 9, 1785, died on her birthday May 9, 1866. Buried in the graveyard of the East district of Long Hill. Unmarried.

2. Elihu Hubbard, born September 1, 1786, died December 6, 1853. Buried in East Long Hill graveyard.

3. Phebe Hubbard, born in 1788 (See below).

4. Sarah Hubbard, born January 12, 1790, died December 4, 1801.

5. Elizabeth Sill Hubbard, born July 19, 1794, died March 21, 1858. Married late in life John D. Johnson of Waterbury, Connecticut. Buried in Middletown.

6. Ebenezer Guernsey Hubbard, born January 10, 1796, died February 19, 1868. Buried in East Long Hill graveyard. Married in 1840 Lucy Lyman, who died August 31, 1866, aged 69.

Phebe Hubbard (known as "beautiful Phebe"), daughter of Micah and Content (Guernsey) Hubbard, born in 1788, married Thomas Hill Hubbard [1] of Hamilton, New York, July 12, 1812. Though the journey by stage or carriage from Hamilton to Middletown was no holiday affair with several young restless children, she used to bring her family for long visits at her parents' home. During the years that her husband was serving as a Congressman, she spent much time there. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stryker, in Rome, New York, November 1, 1871, at the age of 83, and was presumably buried at Utica, where the funeral service was held in Grace Church on November 4.

"Her very presence breathed of purity and peace," said her pastor the Rev. H. L. M. Clark. "It was a rest to me to look into her peaceful face, lovelier in age than most in youth, beautiful in that 'heart calm' that comes of Grace, that has outgrown all personal anxieties and griefs and cares, and lives only for others."

Note: The dates of death of Content (Guernsey) Hubbard, Elizabeth Sill Hubbard, and Ebenezer Guernsey Hubbard are all given incorrectly in One Thousand Years of Hubbard History.

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1 See PART I, p.13.

PART III

RELATED FAMILIES

Note

Pages in Part III are arranged alphabetically by family name rather than numbered, in order to permit the insertion of additional information that may later come to light, without disrupting the pagination.

For the convenience of readers who may wish to do further research on one or another of the families described herein, the sources for each account have been listed separately and fully enough so that they should be easy to find in a library card catalog.

ADGATE

Thomas Adgate, born in England about 1620, was an early resident of Saybrook, Connecticut, where he served for many years, from 1646 on, as Deacon of the First Church. About 1660 he and a number of his neighbors, led by their minister the Rev. James Fitch, left Saybrook to found the town of Norwich, Connecticut. He is listed as a freeman in Norwich in 1669, and was a Townsman (i.e. selectman) there in 1674, 1676, 1679, 1680, 1682, 1684, and 1686. The name of his first wife is unknown. His second was Mary, daughter of Matthew Marvin, and widow of Richard Bushnell.[2] He died July 21, 1707. Two small, rough slabs of granite, with rudely lettered inscriptions, mark the graves of Deacon Thomas and Mary in the old burying ground near the Norwich Green. A daughter by his second wife,

Sarah Adgate, born in January 1663/64, married, May 26, 1681, Christopher Huntington, who lived next door to the Adgate family in Norwich(See HUNTINGTON). She died in February 1705/06.

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[1] Frances Manwaring Caulkins, History of Norwich, Conn. (Hartford, 1874), 129, 155; J. Hammond Trumbull, Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn.(Boston, 1886), I, 251; George Franklin Marvin and William T. R. Marvin, Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin (Boston, 1904), 303, 305; Mary E. Perkins, Old Houses of the Antient Town of Norwich, 1660-1800 (Norwich, 1895), 175.

[2] See MARVIN.

ALGER (or ALGORE)

William Algore, whose death was reported at a Court of the Manor of Lindsell, Essex County, England, held March 3, 1468, had a son,

Robert Algore, lord of Castle Brasonhead, the principal mansion of the parish, so named from a wolf's head of brass affixed to the top of the outer gateway. (This wolf's head is now in the British Museum.) His death was reported at a Court of the Manor of Lindsell, December 21, 1493. He married Margaret _____, whose death was reported at a later session of the same court, December 21, 1505. Their only child and heir,

Agnes Alger (or Algore) married Thomas Fitch (See FITCH). Through her Castle Brasonhead came into the possession of the Fitch family. She died before September 25, 1533.

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1 Roscoe Conkling Fitch, History of the Fitch Family, A.D. 1400-1930 (Haverhill, Mass. n.d.), I, 12, 21-22.

BAUGHMAN[1]

The Rev. John Anderson Baughman[2] was born in Harford County, Maryland, August 2, 1802, but moved to Ohio with his parents while a child. He was converted when nineteen years of age, and admitted on trial in the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1823. Two years later the Ohio Conference appointed him, along with the Rev. Solomon Manier, to take charge of the Detroit circuit, which at that time included the whole settled portion of the Lower Peninsula. On May 28, 1826, at River Raisin, Monroe County, Michigan, he married Sarah (Harvey) Baker, widow of the Rev. Samuel Baker (See HARVEY). From 1845 on he and his wife made their home in Detroit.

Mr. Baughman labored twelve years in Ohio and thirty-two years in Michigan. He was emphatically a pioneer preacher in both States, being in many places, the first man to preach the gospel to the people. He received forty-three appointments from the bishop and never failed heartily to do the work assigned him. He was a man of extraordinary physical strength, with a pleasant full voice, cheerful manner, possessed much magnetism, strong faith and untiring industry, greatly beloved by all, children and adults. He was at home everywhere, in the pulpit of the modern church, in the desk of the country school house, on the extempore platform of the camp ground, in the family of the rich or poor. He attended every session of the conference, and while he seldom spoke, yet when he did, was listened to with attention and his counsel had great weight. He was a member of the general conference of 1844 when the issue of slavery was the occasion of separation, and took part, faithfully representing the /anti-slavery/ sentiment of his conference.[3]

Subsequent to his taking up residence in Detroit, he served for four years as an agent of the American Bible Society, and from 1852 to 1854 was presiding elder of the Detroit district. "As an advocate of abstinence from intoxicating drinks, as agent of the Bible Society, and as a preacher of the gospel he was known all over the State."[4]

1

Fred Carlisle, comp., Chronography of Notable Events in the History of the Northwest Territory and Wayne County (Detroit, 1890), 217-218; Matthew Simpson, ed., Cyclopedia of Methodism, 5th revised edition (Philadelphia, 1882), 96; Marriage notice from Michigan Herald, May 31, 1826, and Elmwood Cemtery records in Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library; Detroit Free Press, March 2, 1868, June 14, 1896; Frances Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stryker, MS. Journal; Information from Mrs. Robert B. Livingstone.

2

Pronounced "Boffman."

3

Carlisle, Chronography, 217

4

Simpson, Cyclopedia, loc. cit.

"His last sermon was preached in the Jefferson avenue church February 16, 1868, on 'Faith, Hope and Charity.' He spoke with more than ordinary power and fervor," but "was unable to preach in the evening, owing to feeble health and exhaustion from his morning effort."[1] Mr. Baughman died at the home of his daughter, March 1, 1868, and was buried in Elmwood Cemetery. This daughter,

Sarah Eliza Baughman, "a woman of lovable disposition," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832, and married Bela Hubbard of Detroit, March 2, 1848, when she was only 16 and he nearly 34. In order to win her father's consent, Mr. Hubbard had to promise to continue her education, a promise which was faithfully kept. She became the author of several books, all published anonymously, including a novel entitled "A Hidden Sin," published by Harper & Brothers in 1866. During the Civil War she served as President of the local Ladies' Aid Society. She died at Geneva, Switzerland, March 31, 1871, while touring Europe with her husband and two children, Collins and Mary. Her body was returned to Detroit for burial. (See PART I, p.23)

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1 Carlisle, 218.

BEARD

Martha Beard, a widow with six children, settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, the year the town was founded. Her husband, whose name, according to tradition, was James, had died on shipboard while the family was en route from England to America. She was admitted to the First Congregational Church at Milford November 1, 1640, and died there June 11, 1647.[2] A daughter

Sarah Beard, born _____, married Nicholas Camp, Jr. (See CAMP). She was admitted to the Milford Church May 11, 1662, and died in August 1689.

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[1] Ruth Beard, A Genealogy of the Descendants of Widow Martha Beard of Milford, Conn. (Ansonia, 1915), 9-10; "Milford Church Records," The American Genealogist, XVI (July 1939), 29; William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 153-154.

[2] Martha Beard is an ancestor of David Sanders Clark through her son John Beard.

BIRD

Robert Bird, born probably about 1555 - 1560, resided toward the close of his life in Towcester, Northamptonshire, and was buried there July 22, 1622. He married Amy _____, who was buried at Towcester April 19, 1625. A daughter,

Dorothy Bird, baptized May 25, 1588, married Thomas Lord at Towcester February 23, 1610/11 (See LORD). She died August 2, 1676.

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[1] Ernest Flagg, Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England (Hartford, 1926), 273, 329; Kenneth Lord, Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Lord (New York, 1946), 2, 4-5.

BROWNE

Rev. William Browne, born in February 1534, was Vicar of Horley, Surrey, from 1563 until his death November 14, 1613. He was probably the William Browne who was matriculated at Cambridge University as a pensioner from Pembroke College at Michaelmas (September 29), 1546.[2] He married, first, about 1650, Magdalen _____, who was buried in Horley September 7, 1604, and, second, Margaret _____, who was buried there February 17, 1611/12. Among his four children by his first wife was

Rev. Joseph Browne, born probably in Horley, Surrey, about 1562, who became Rector of Rusper, Sussex. It is possible that he, too, attended Cambridge, for a Joseph Browne of Surrey was matriculated as a pensioner from Queen's College at Easter 1579, and received a B.A. there in 1582/83. He married, first, in Horley, in February 1584/85, Margery Patching, who was probably born about 1565 and was buried in Rusper December 15, 1605, and, second, in Rusper, February 12, 1606/07, Elizabeth (_____) Stone, widow of John Stone of "The Nunnery," who was buried in Rusper September 15, 1616. He was buried in Rusper October 15, 1633.

William Browne, eldest of the seven children of Joseph and Margery, was baptized at Horley December 5, 1585, and married Jane Burgis at Rusper June 20, 1611. He came to New England about 1646 or 1647, settling first at Saybrook, Connecticut, and then on Long Island, where he died in 1650. Among his seven children was

Phoebe Browne, baptized at Rusper, Sussex, October 1, 1620, who married, about 1639, Thomas Lee (See LEE).

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1 The American Genealogist, XV(Oct. 1938), 84-86; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXI (April 1907), 116-117; John Venn and J.A. Venn, Alumni Cantabrigienses (Cambridge, 1922), I, 235, 239.

2 Matriculation: "The final admission of a student into the University as distinguished from his admission into a college." Pensioner: "The second of the three ranks in which students were matriculated." - Venn, I, xxvii.

[illegible]

BURR

Jehu Burr, born _____, came in the Winthrop Fleet in 1630, settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was made a freeman May 18, 1631. Both he and his wife, whose name is unknown, were listed as members of the Roxbury Church in 1635. In 1633 he served on a committee with William Pynchon, treasurer of the Bay Colony, and in 1636 accompanied the latter to Springfield. There was considerable uncertainty whether this settlement, of which Pynchon was the leading citizen, should be regarded as being within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, or should join Wethersfield, Hartford, and Windsor in the new colony of Connecticut. For a brief period Springfield and the other three river towns were actually under a common government. Jehu Burr was appointed collector by the Connecticut authorities and served as Deputy from Springfield to the Connecticut General Court in April 1638 and September 1641. Pynchon, however, had a falling out with Thomas Hooker and other Connecticut leaders over a matter of supplying corn during the Pequot War, and mainly as a result of this Springfield gradually came under the control of Massachusetts. Burr, on the other hand, decided to cast his lot with Connecticut and moved to Fairfield soon after 1641. In September 1645 and April 1646 he represented Fairfield at the Connecticut General Court. He was no longer living in 1654, and may have died sometime earlier.

John Burr, son of Jehu, was born about 1633 and was made a freeman in 1664. He was chosen as Deputy from Fairfield to the Connecticut General Court on numerous occasions between 1666 and 1690, and served as Assistant from 1690 to 1694 inclusive. In 1692 he was a member of a special Court of Oyer and Terminer which was appointed to try four Fairfield women, Mrs. Mercy Desborough, Goody Miller, Goodwife Clawson, and Mrs. Staples, who were accused of witchcraft. The other members were all men of prominence in the colony: Governor Robert Treat, Deputy Governor William Jones, Secretary John Allyn, Mr. Andrew Leete, Mr. William Pitkin, and Captain Moses Mansfield. This distinguished group convened at Fairfield the second Wednesday in September.

"The testimony introduced in support of the charges was very voluminous. Nearly 200 depositions were taken. Hester Gorment, aged 34, testified that 'when she lay sick in May last, she saw, about midnight or past, Widow Staples, that is, the shape of her person, and the shape of Mercy Desborough, sitting on the floor by the two chests that stand by the side of the house, in the inner room, and Mr. _____'s shape dancing upon the bed's feet, with a white cup in his hand, and that it performed some three times.' Catherine Branch, aged 17, deposed 'that some time last summer she saw and felt Goodwife Clawson and Mercy Desborough afflict her, not together, but apart, by scratching, pinching, and wringing her body, and further saith that Goodwife Clawson was the first that

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[1] Dictionary of American Biography, XV, 292; Charles M. Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History (New Haven, 1936), II, 95-98; Charles Burr Todd, A General History of the Burr Family, 4th ed.(New York, 1902), 1-14; Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, Conn., 1930), I, 116, 121.

did afflict her, and afterward Mercy Desborough, and after that, sometimes the one and then the other, and in her affliction though it was night, yet it appeared as light as noonday.' David Sellick and Abraham Fitch testified, 'that when watching with Catherine Branch, at the house of David Westcott, in the night, when said Catherine was in her fit, she, looking off the bed, said: "Goody Miller hold up your arm hyer - I am sure you are a witch for you have got a dog under your arm." Then said Catherine being asked what she saw, said she saw Goody Miller suckle a black dog. Then I /David Sellick/ took the light in my hand and went out into the outer room on some occasion, and passing two or three times across the room, I heard the same Catherine Branch scream out; then I took the light and went into the room, and found Abraham Fitch sitting upon the bed, and said Catherine lying across his feet, and seeing him looking very pale I asked what was the matter, and he said, that lying upon the bed he heard Catherine scream out, and looked out, and saw a ball of fire as large as his two hands pass along the dresser to the hearth, and then vanish away.'

"The testimony was generally of a similar character to the foregoing, except several affidavits describing the blighting of grain, and the strange actions of cattle, sheep, and swine while under the spells of the sorceresses. The water ordeal was resorted to during the progress of the trial . . . Four witnesses swore that Mercy Desborough, being bound hand and foot and put into the water swam like a cork , though one labored to press her down. Elizabeth Clawson also floated. The persons of the accused were also searched for evidence of their guilt.

"The Court assembled again at the same place, Oct. 28th, and further testimony was taken. The jury found Mercy Desborough guilty, and being sent out for a second consideration of their verdict, returned that they saw no reason for altering it, and found her guilty as before. The Court approved the verdict, and the Governor passed sentence of death upon her. The others were acquitted. Mercy Desborough was, however, never executed."[1]

John Burr was Commissioner for Fairfield from 1679 to 1687 and in 1689, Captain of the Fairfield Trainband in 1690, and Commissary, Fairfield County in February 1693. In October 1694 he is referred to as Sergeant-Major, Fairfield County, but must have died soon thereafter, since the inventory of his estate was made on November 5th. He and his wife, who was Sarah Fitch of Norwalk (See FITCH),had ten children, including

John Burr, born at Fairfield May 2, 1673, who married Elizabeth Hanford (See HANFORD). He died in 1705. A daughter,

Mary Burr, born October 13, 1694, and baptized at Fairfield March 31, 1695, married, December 9, 1715, Captain Thomas Hill (See HILL). She died December 19, 1763, and was buried at Fairfield.

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[1] Todd, 12-14.

CAMP

John Campe, the Elder, yeoman, of Nazeing, Essex, married Mary _____ in August 1573. His will was dated May 21, 1630 and proved the following June 11. They are said to have been the parents of

Nicholas Camp, Sr., who was born and baptized at Nazeing in April 1597. He came initially to Wethersfield, Connecticut, but his name appears on the first list of free planters of Milford, Connecticut, dated November 20, 1639. In 1646 he owned a homelot of six acres, one rood, and twenty poles, located between those of Roger Tyrrell and John Fowler. He also shared in later divisions of Milford lands, and bought several tracts. He married, first, Sarah _____, who died in childbed September 6, 1645; second, in 1646, Eady or Edith Tilley of Windsor, a widow;[2] and, third, in New Haven, July 14, 1652, Katherine Thompson, widow of Anthony (See THOMPSON). Nicholas is believed to have died not long before 1658. A son by his first wife,

Nicholas Camp, Jr. born in 1630, was given a home lot by his father adjoining his father's house, and built and operated a store at the West End of Milford. In May 1661 he was one of three men appointed to search for the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, who were believed to be hiding in the neighborhood. After being out for three days, the search party reported that they had hunted diligently but found no trace. He was admitted to the Milford Church July 10, 1670, and served as Deputy to the General Court in 1670, 1671, and 1672. He married, first, Sarah Beard (See BEARD), who was doubtless the mother of his eight children, and, second, Mehitabel Briscoe, a widow, who survived him. He died in Milford June 10, 1706, in his 77th year. His son,

Samuel Camp, born September 15, 1655, joined the Milford Church May 22, 1681. He received a house, home lot, horse, cattle, and provisions from his father April 18, 1682, evidently as a wedding present, following his marriage, January 6, 1681/82, to Mary Scofield. She died about 1698, and he soon afterwards married Martha (Ufford) Carr, a widow (See UFFORD). About 1708 he moved to Durham, Connecticut, of which he was one of the original proprietors, and died there April 4, 1733. The next to the youngest of his eight children,

John Camp, born March 1, 1700, became Deacon of the Durham Church.

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[1] William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 149-157; The American Genealogist, XV (Oct. 1938), 125; Myrtle M. Morris, Joseph and Philena (Elton) Fellows, Their Ancestry and Descendants (1940), 164, 232-234; William Chauncey Fowler, History of Durham, Connecticut (Hartford, 1866), 21, 36, 86, 268, 271, 274, 277, 280, 287, 355, 363, 372.

[2] Her first husband, John Tilley, master of a bark, was cruelly maimed by the Indians on the Connecticut River, near Saybrook, in October 1636 and died three days later.

In the local records he is generally referred to as John Camp, the Second, and on two occasions in 1740 was listed as "Sergeant." He died at Durham September 20, 1754. He and his wife Hannah Hickox (See HICKOX), whom he married June 27, 1728, had the following children, all born or baptized in Durham:

1. Ruth Camp, born October 9, 1733 and baptized October 14, 1733, who married Lemuel Guernsey (See GUERNSEY).

2. Samuel Camp, baptized November 16, 1735.

3. Hannah Camp, born February 11, 1739/40, baptized February 17, 1739/40.

4. John Camp, born March 2, 1737/38, baptized March 5, 1737/38.

5. Phebe Camp, born February 3, 1741/42, baptized February 7, 1741/42.

6. Katherine Camp, born January 16, 1744/45.

7. Lois Camp, baptized March 1, 1746/47, died within 16 days.

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1 A "John Camp, 1st" was added to the list of Durham proprietors in 1724. He was presumably the father of the Rev. Isaac Camp, born in Durham February 15, 1725/26, who was graduated from Yale in 1743. - Fowler, Durham, 26, 111; Franklin Bowditch Dexter, Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College (New York, 1885), I, 729.

CAPEN

Bernard Capen, born about 1562, married Joan Purchase (or Purchis), daughter of Oliver Purchase, on Monday of Whitsun Week in 1596. Since Whitsunday is the fiftieth day after Easter, their marriage must have occurred about the last of May or first of June. The Capens came to New England from Dorchester, Dorset, about February 26, 1632, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Soon after receiving a grant of land on August 5, 1633, Bernard built a house, considerably enlarged a century later, which remained standing on the original site until 1909. In that year it was moved from Dorchester to a hilltop in Milton, much like its original setting, where as far as is known it is still to be seen. Bernard was admitted as a freeman in May 1636. He died November 8, 1638, at the age of 76, and was buried in the old North Burying Ground at Dorchester. His wife died March 26, 1653, at the age of 75. They had eight children, including

Susanna Capen, born April 11, 1602, who married, first, at Dorchester, England, April 14, 1624, William Rockwell (See ROCKWELL). Following his death in Windsor, Connecticut, she married, second, May 29, 1645, Matthew Grant. She died at Windsor November 13, 1666.

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[1] The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, II (Jan. 1948), 80, XX(July 1866), 246; Donald Lines Jacobus, The Waterman Family (New Haven, 1939), I, 670-671; Charles Albert Hayden, The Capen Family (Minneapolis, 1929), 11-13; Francis Williams Rockwell, The Rockwell Family in One Line of Descent (Pittsfield, Mass., 1924), 1, 39; Henry R. Stiles, The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut (Hartford, 1892) II, 647-648; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 88.

CLARK

George Clark was one of the original settlers of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. It is said that he came from Much Mundon (or Great Munden) in Hertfordshire, a place mentioned in his will. In contemporary Milford records he is called George Clark, Junior, and sometimes George Clark, farmer, husbandman, or yeoman in order to distinguish him from Deacon George Clark, Senior, a carpenter, who settled in Milford at the same time. No relationship between the men has been discovered.[2] George, Junior's name appears in the first list of Milford freeholders made November 29, 1639. He was admitted to the First Church February 21, 1640/41, and died at Milford in August 1690. He married Sarah _____, who became a member of the church November 22, 1640. She died at Milford July 19, 1689. They had ten children.

Sarah Clark, their third child, was baptized in Milford February 18, 1643/44. She married, first, at Milford, November 27, 1663, Lieutenant Reinold Marvin,[3] who died in 1676, and, second, February 12, 1677/78, Joseph Sill (See SILL). She died in Lyme, Connecticut, February 1, 1715/16. Her grave is in the Duck River burying ground next to those of her two husbands.

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1 George Clarke Bryant, Deacon George Clark(e) of Milford, Connecticut, and Some of His Descendants (Ansonia, 1949), 3-8, 14-15; Mary Walton Ferris, Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines (Chicago, 1931), II, 201; George Franklin Marvin and William T. R. Marvin, Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin (Boston, 1904), 38-39.

2 Deacon George is the emigrant ancestor of David Sanders Clark.

3 Brother of Matthew Marvin (See MARVIN).

COLEY

Samuel Coley appears in the first list of free planters of Milford, Connecticut, dated November 20, 1639, and was admitted to the Milford Church October 25, 1640. He died between March 22, 1677/78, the date of his will, and September 26, 1684, when an inventory of his estate was taken. He married Anna (or Anne) Prudden, February 14, 1640, by whom he had seven children, including

Hannah Coley, born at Milford October 10, 1654, who married, April 10, 1673, Joseph Guernsey (or Garnsey). (See GUERNSEY)

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[1] Frank Farnsworth Starr, Various Ancestral Lines of James Goodwin and Lucy (Morgan) Goodwin (Hartford, 1915), II, 163-170.

CRUTTENDEN

Abraham Cruttenden (or Crittenden), born about 1610, one of the original settlers of Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639, and a signer of the plantation covenant, was probably a native of Kent. His first wife Mary _____ and one or more children accompanied him to New England. On April 30, 1646 he was appointed "overseer of the mill bay dams or floodgates." Following his admission as a freeman May 19, 1651, he was chosen Assessor June 6, 1651 and Townsman June 9, 1653. After the death of his wife Mary in 1664, he married, second, May 31, 1665, Joanna, the widow of William Chittenden, who died August 16, 1668. He died in January 1683, at the age of about 73. He had seven children, all by his first marriage, including

Isaac Cruttenden, born about 1643, who resided on his father's homelot in Guilford. He was an active member of the Guilford party which favored union with Connecticut. On September 20, 1665 he married Lydia Thompson of New Haven (See THOMPSON), by whom he had nine children. He died July 13, 1685. A daughter,

Elizabeth Cruttenden, born September 22, 1670, married, first, December 5, 1691, Daniel Hubbard of Guilford (See PART I, p.4), and, second, November 9, 1722, William Smith.

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1 James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), I, 481; Bernard Christien Steiner, History of the Plantation of Menunkatuck and of the Original Town of Guilford, Connecticut (Baltimore, 1897), 25, 48, 92, 141; Ralph D. Smyth, History of Guilford, Connecticut (Albany, 1877), 13, 15, 24, 186, and "Abraham Cruttenden, of Guilford, Conn., and His Descendants," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LII (October 1898), 466-467.

FITCH

William Fiche (or Fyche), born about 1400, received a grant of lands in the Manor of Widdington, Essex, January 18, 1441, and bought other lands there from Richard Pelworth, January 16, 1459. His death was reported at a Court of the Manor held April 24, 1466. He had a son,

John Fytche, who was found to be heir of his father by Inquisitions held April 24, 1466 and May 14, 1467, he being then over 30 years old. His death was reported at a Court of the Manor of Widdington held April 9, 1468. His wife Juliana _____ married, as her second husband, Richard Westeley. Her death was reported at a Court held November 9, 1514. John and Juliana Fytche had a son,

Thomas Fitch, of Brasonhead in the Parish of Lindsell, Essex, who was found to be heir of his father by an Inquisition held April 9, 1468, he being then 3 years old. He died April 21, 1514. He and his wife Agnes Alger (See ALGER) were buried in the Church of Lindsell Parish. Their portraits appear on a brass plaque atop their grave, accompanied by their eleven children - six boys and five girls. One of their sons was

Roger Fitch of Panfield and Bocking, Essex. He held a house and freehold land in Bocking and a house in Bredford Street there which he bought of William Dobson. His will, dated January 12, 1558/59, was proved on February 22 in the Consistory Court of London. He and his wife Margery _____ had, among other childrn,

George Fitch, mentioned in his father's will in 1559, of Braintree, Essex, and later of Sudbury and Edwardstone in Norfolk. His will dated May 12, 1605, was proved on June 18. He married, first, Joan Thurgood, of Elsenham, Essex, at Canfield; second, Bridget, widow of John Goss; and, third, Joane, widow of _____ Taylor. By his first wife he had several children, including

Thomas Fitch of Bocking, Essex, born in 1590 and christened in 1598, "a great landowner and cloth manufacturer." He was married to Anne Reeve, supposed to be the daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Billings) Reeve, on August 8, 1611, in St. Mary's Church, in Bocking. He died in January 1632. His liberal bequests show him to have been a man of considerable property. Three daughters were to receive £ 300 a piece, while his son James was to be given £ 100, "when he shall be an A.B. of two years standing at Cambridge University, for I desire he should be bred as a scholar, and £ 30 a year until he take M.A." His widow and four of their sons were early settlers of Connecticut. The eldest,

Thomas Fitch, was born October 24, 1612, at Bocking, Essex. He married Anne Stacie (or Anna Stacy) at St. Mary's Church in Bocking November 1, 1632. He fought in the Parliamentary Wars, but came to

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[1] Roscoe Conkling Fitch, History of the Fitch Family, A.D. 1400-1930 (Haverhill, Mass., 1930), I, 7-8, 11-12, 21, 22, 105-116; Lillian Lounsberry (Miner) Selleck, One Branch of the Miner Family (New Haven, 1928), 99, 102.

America about the middle of the 17th century and assisted in the founding of Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1650 and 1651. Here he was appointed Clerk of the Norwalk Trainband in February 1657, and Ensign of the same in May 1665. In August 1673 when there seemed likely to be trouble with the Dutch, he was made Captain of the Fairfield County Troop, a post which he also held in February 1676 during King Philip's War. The General Court confirmed him as "Recorder of Laws," February 26, 1659. He served as Selectman in 1659, and King's Commissioner in 1669 and every year thereafter for twenty-five years. He was Deputy to the General Court in 1673, 1676, 1680-86, 1691-92, and 1694. On three occasions, in 1678, 1679, and 1680, he was nominated for Assistant, but was not elected. In May 1684 he was a member of a committee to plant a town above Norwalk or Fairfield at a place known as Paquiage, which was named Danbury three years later. He died at Norwalk in 1704. A daughter,

Sarah Fitch, born _____, married John Burr (See BURR).

GAYLORD

William Gaylord, born about 1585, had three children baptized at St. Bartholomew's Church, in Crewkerne, Somerset, between December 1619 and December 1624. He is believed to have been among the original settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. He was one of the first deacons of the Dorchester Church, held lands there in 1633, and served as Deputy and Selectman in 1635. After moving to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638, he was elected to the General Court for 41 semi-annual sessions - a town record. He died at Windsor July 20, 1673, "ae 88." His wife, whose name is not known, died June 20, 1657. They had five children, all born in England, including

Walter Gaylord, born _____, who owned a one acre lot and dwelling house in the Palizado at Windsor, and was admitted to the Windsor Church May 5, 1651. He married, first, April 29 (or 22 or 16), 1648, Mary Stebbins (See STEBBINS), and, second, March 22, 1658, Sarah Rockwell, daughter of William Rockwell, who died August 7, 1683. In 1676 he contributed 2s 6d to the Connecticut fund for relief of the poor in other colonies, while his wife gave 6s 3d in cloth. He died August 9, 1689. He had five children by his first marriage, two by his second.

Joseph Gaylord, of Windsor, eldest son of William and Mary (Stebbins) Gaylord, was born May 13, 1649, and married Sarah Stanley of Farmington, Connecticut, July 14, 1670 (See STANLEY). Probably in the spring of 1678, they moved to Mattatuck (now Waterbury, Connecticut), where he acquired a three acre home lot at the corner of East and Main Streets. From 1698 to 1700 he was collector of the minister's rates. He sold his home lot February 2, 1703/04, and evidently lived for the next few years at a place a short distance outside of Waterbury known as Breakneck. From here he moved to Durham, Connecticut, where his name first appears in the records early in 1708. He died at Durham February 2, 1711/12, just ten days before his wife. Among their ten or eleven children was

Elizabeth Gaylord, born in 1680, who married Joseph Hickox in Waterbury, February 8, 1699/1700. She died _____. (See HICKOX)

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1 New Haven Genealogical Magazine, III (July 1925), 636-637; The American Genealogist, XVII (Oct. 1940), 72; Henry R. Stiles, The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut (Hartford, 1892), II, 278-280; Henry Bronson, The History of Waterbury, Connecticut (Waterbury, 1858), 145-146.

Abstract

[illegible] Thesis Adams (1972), that those motivating Explorers to [illegible]'s campaign in Tennessee, Somerset, Delaware Governor [illegible] and Governor [illegible]. Of the Citizens to Elect Good Government [illegible] Activists of Democratic Representatives, [illegible]. In this [illegible] Secretary of the Democratic Council Linda Thomas [illegible], and Central Committee [illegible] [illegible], Attack Survey of Election, [illegible], Democratic Women's Club [illegible] a Town Council. In Alice [illegible], [illegible], Tom Grant [illegible] Public Relations and Director [illegible]. Other Survey of Election, [illegible], Democratic Women's Club [illegible] a Town Council. In Alice [illegible], [illegible], Tom Grant [illegible] Public Relations and Director [illegible].

Doctoral Project, Dept. _____, Univ. of _____, [illegible] 1978 and Chairman: Dr. Jim Peterson, Professor of Political Science, Univ. of _____. [illegible] Dr. Jim Peterson, Professor of Political Science, Univ. of _____. [illegible] Dr. Jim Peterson, Professor of Political Science, Univ. of _____.

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Doctoral Project, Dept. _____, Univ. of _____, [illegible] 1978 and Chairman: Dr. Jim Peterson, Professor of Political Science, Univ. of _____. [illegible] Dr. Jim Peterson, Professor of Political Science, Univ. of _____. [illegible] Dr. Jim Peterson, Professor of Political Science, Univ. of _____.

GILMORE

William Gilmore, born in 1707, lived in Pelham, Massachusetts, a town settled in 1738 and 1739 by families of Scotch origin from the north of Ireland. He likewise was almost certainly of Scotch-Irish descent, and may have been related to the Gillmores who settled in Worcester, Massachusetts. According to the Pelham town records, he was appointed Constable for the East End March 7, 1747/48, and Surveyor for the East End March 5, 1749/50. His name appears on the muster roll of Capt. Robert Lotheridge's Company in Col. Israel Billings' Regiment, which marched for the relief of Fort William Henry in 1757. The Company marched 200 miles and was in service 14 1/3 days. William Gilmore received £ 1 18s 2d for his services. He married, June 10, 1736, Alice Moore, who was born in 1717 and died May 18, 1774, in her 57th year. He died December 2, 1782, in the 79th /sic/ year of his age. They had 12 children, including

Isabel (or Isabella) Gilmore, born October 8, 1739, who married William Henry January 15, 1760 (See HENRY). She died August 28, 1823.

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1 C.O. Parmenter, History of Pelham, Mass. (Amherst, 1898), 7, 86, 88, 342-343; Frank Storey Osgood, Robert and James Gilmore Who Settled in Southern New Hampshire and Their Descendants (Newburyport, Mass., 1925), 178, Typescript in Library of Congress; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, CVI (October 1952), 315; William Henry Eldridge, Henry Genealogy (Boston, 1915), 93.

GUERNSEY

In 17th and 18th Century records the family name frequently appears as GARNSEY, a spelling which gives a good indication of how it was then pronounced.

Joseph Guernsey, born about 1650, was one of the so-called "after planters" of Milford, Connecticut. According to tradition, he was the son of a John Guernsey who came to New England from the Isle of Guernsey. He married Hannah Coley of Milford April 10, 1673 (See COLEY), and died there March 3, 1730 in the 80th year of his age. They had at least three children, including

Joseph Guernsey, born January 13, 1674, who married, first, Elizabeth Disbrow, of Horseneck, who probably died at Milford, and, second, Eleanor _____. He moved to Woodbury, Bethlem Society, where his second wife died September 15, 1753, aged 77. He died September 15, 1754. Among his six children was

Captain Ebenezer Guernsey, born in 1702, who settled in Durham, Connecticut. At a town meeting held February 11, 1728/29, he was given "libertie . . . to build and continue a Tan house and other conveniences to carry on the Tanners' trade."

Although there is no evidence that he himself had anything more than an elementary education, he obviously had a good appreciation of the value of books and learning. Only two years after Benjamin Franklin organized the first subscription library in America at Philadelphia, Ebenezer Guernsey and seven of his neighbors founded the Book Company of Durham. This was the earliest organization of its kind in Connecticut, and a landmark in the history of American libraries. In addition to providing intellectual stimulus for several generations of townspeople, doubtless including Captain Ebenezer's son and grandson, who both went to Yale, its book collection was used by scholars well beyond the confines of Durham. Among those who were admitted to membership were President Clap, President Stiles, and the Fellows of Yale College, and the Rev. Samuel Johnson, D.D., President of King's College, in New York. The Articles of

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Henry Bronson, The History of Waterbury, Connecticut (Waterbury, 1853), 491; George Hare Ford, comp., Historical Sketches of the Town of Milford (New Haven, 1914), 13; Nathan G. Pond, Inscriptions on Tombstones in Milford, Conn. (New Haven, 1889), 31; Edwin Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, c1895), 281; Franklin Bowditch Dexter, Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College (New York, 1896-1907), II, 462-463, IV, 219; Louis B. Wright, The Cultural Life of the American Colonies, 1607-1763 (New York, 1957), 148-149; William Chauncey Fowler, History of Durham, Connecticut (Hartford, 1866), 104-106, 112, 192, 236, 261, 263, 265, 268, 270, 273, 274, 288, 299, 305, 307, 309, 311, 315, 330, 349, 362, 365, 372, 373, 375, 387, 388, 389, 404, 405, 447; MS. Notes of Robert James Hubbard, June 1874.

the Book Company signed by the founders on October 30, 1733 read as follows:

> Forasmuch as the subscribers hereof, being desirous to improve our leisure hours, in enriching our minds in useful and profitable knowledge by reading, do find ourselves unable to so do, for the want of suitable and proper books. Therefore, that we may be the better able to furnish ourselves with a suitable, and proper collection of books for the above said end, we do each of us unite together, and agree to be coparcenors in company together by the name of The "Book Company of Durham," united to buy books, and we do agree and covenant with each other; and it is hereby covenanted and agreed upon, by each of us, the subscribers hereof, that we ourselves and successors will be in future a society or company of coparcenors united for said end, viz. to buy books, and we will each of us so often as we shall agree by our major vote, bear our equal parts in advancing any sum or sums of money at any time as a common stock to be laid out for such books, as shall be agreed upon by the major vote of the company, to enlarge our Library, and in pursuance of said design, we have each of us put into one stock the sum of twenty shillings, which is already laid out according to our Direction in purchasing books, which books shall be kept as a common stock Literary for the use of said company, by some meet person, whom we shall choose, each member having one equal right in said Library, and the use of the same under such regulations, as we shall agree upon.[1]

In October 1765 Captain Ebenezer Guernsey served as a Deputy from Durham to the Connecticut General Assembly. He married, first, before 1725, Rhoda _____, who died at Durham October 14, 1767, and, second, February 18, 1768, Anne Lyman. The date of his death has not been found. By his first wife he had the following children, who were all born or baptized in Durham.

1. Eleanor Guernsey, baptized June 26, 1725.

2. Rhoda Guernsey, born October 23, 1728, baptized October 20 [sic], 1728.

3. Ebenezer Guernsey, born prematurely, baptized and died March 1, 1736/37.

4. Lemuel Guernsey, baptized February ult. 1730/31 (See below).

5. Katharine Guernsey, born January 15, 1732/33, baptized January 21, 1732/33.

6. Mary Guernsey, born October 12, 1734, baptized October 13, 1734, married Israel Camp December 24, 1766.

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[1] Fowler, History of Durham, 104.

7. Ebenezer Guernsey, born and baptized February 26, 1737/38, graduated from Yale College in 1757, died at Durham October 24, 1763.

8. Sarah Guernsey, born May 22, 1742.

9. Ann Guernsey, born February 3, 1747/48, baptized February 6, 1747/48, married James Bates, Jr. December 4, 1766.

Lemuel Guernsey, son of Captain Ebenezer and Rhoda, baptized February ult. 1730/31, married Ruth Camp December 18, 1755 (See CAMP). Both were admitted to full communion in the Church of Christ at Durham December 19, 1756. He died at Durham July 17, 1794. Their children, all born and baptized in Durham, were:

1. Content Guernsey, born September 9, 1756 (See below).

2. Bridgman Guernsey, born and baptized June 11, 1758, elected clerk and library keeper for the Book Company of Durham in 1782.

3. Rhoda Guernsey, born February 24, 1760, baptized March 2, 1760, died December 4, 1760.

4. Lemuel Guernsey, born January 8, 1762, baptized January 10, 1762, graduated from Yale College in 1782, died at Durham October 21, 1782.

5. Ebenezer Guernsey, born February 3, 1764, studied medicine under Dr. Jared Potter, died in Upper Canada September 21, 1794.

6. Rhoda Guernsey, born December 6, 1765, baptized December 8, 1765.

Content Guernsey, eldest child of Lemuel and Ruth (Camp) Guernsey, born September 9, 1756, and baptized December 19, 1756, married Micah Hubbard, of Long Hill, near Middletown, Connecticut, June 10, 1784 (See PART II, p. 3). In 1874 her grandson Robert James Hubbard penned the following description of her as she appeared in old age:

> When a boy, I passed several years upon the Farm; I will recall the household as it then existed. Aunt Ruth the eldest of the children, has just administered some comfort to dear old grandmother, Content Guernsey, who is in her second childhood now - a child to all that passes around her, but with fond recollection recalling days and scenes in the early history of our country, and still insisting (though we were in the administration of Wm. H. Harrison) that the elder Adams occupied the Presidential chair. What a comfort the old Bible was to her! Too old to read, she would sit for hours with it upon her lap, really believing that she was devoutly reading,

while fond memory was recalling some familiar chapter. Or she would knit and knit, not a shapely stocking, but the fingers from long training would form the stitches but to little purpose. It had not always been so with her. She had been one of those noble active women that had struggled and labored and done her whole duty in life and now the rime of ninety years found her peacefully awaiting the Master's call.

She died September 1, 1848.[1]

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[1] The years of Content (Guernsey) Hubbard's birth and death as given in Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History, are in error.

HANFORD

Jeffrey Hanford, born about 1580-1585, married Eglin (Hatherly) Downe, a widow, at Fromington, Devonshire, three miles west of Barnstable, March 31, 1611. She was born about 1589[2]. Jeffrey was buried at Alverdiscott, Devon, May 12, 1626. On April 10, 1635, Eglin Hanford, age 46, with her daughters Margaret, 16, and Elizabeth, 14, sailed from London aboard the ship "Plantor." They arrived in Boston the following June and on November 21, 1635 were admitted to the church at Scituate, Massachusetts, where two older daughters, Susanna and Lettice, were already living . It has been suggested that these girls may have come with her brother Timothy Hatherly in 1632. On December 15, 1637 Eglin Hanford married, as her third husband, Deacon Richard Sealis of Scituate. She is believed to have died after 1653.

Thomas Hanford, son of Jeffrey and Eglin, was probably born in Alverdiscott, Devon, in 1623. When his mother and sisters came to Massachusetts, he remained behind, presumably to continue his schooling. He rejoined the family in 1642, and completed his studies at Scituate under the guidance of the Rev. Charles Chauncy, who was to become the second president of Harvard College. In 1650 he was admitted as a freeman. Following a period of teaching at Roxbury, Massachusetts, he was offered the position of schoolmaster at New Haven, Connecticut.

On November 17, 1651 the New Haven committee appointed to "treat and agree" with him "acquainted the court with what they had done, viz., that he propounded to have £ 20 a year and the town to pay for his chamber and diet (which they have agreed with Mr. Atwater for, for five shillings per week); that the town pay toward his charges for coming hither thirty shillings; that he have liberty once a year to go see his friends, which we propounded to be in harvest time; that his pay be good, and some of it such as wherewith he may buy books and defray charges in his travel; that if he be called away (not to the same work, but to some other employment which may be for the honor of Christ) he may have liberty. And for this he will teach the children of this town (having the benefit of strangers to himself) after they are entered and can read in the Testament; to

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1 Augustus C. Golding, Descendants of Rev. Thomas Hanford (Norwalk, Conn., 1936), ix-xiv, 1, 3; Mary Lovering Holman, Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Frances Helen Miller (1948), 485-488; Rev. Charles M. Selleck, Norwalk (Norwalk, Conn., 1896), 135-139; Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, Conn., 1930), I, 256-257.

2 The Christian names of her father and first husband are unknown. Her mother Elinor (_____) Hatherly married, second, William Mortimer, alias Tanner, of Fromington. Elinor's will was proved at Barnstable, Devonshire, August 30, 1637.

perfect them in English; and teach them their Latin tongue as they are capable; and to write. After consideration the town voted to accept the terms propounded."[1]

When Mr. Hanford had been teaching for about four months, "the governor acquainted the court he hears the school-master is somewhat discouraged, because he hath so many English scholars which he must learn to spell, which was never the town's mind, as appeared in the order which was now read. And it was now ordered that the school-master shall send back such scholars as he sees does not answer the first agreement with him, and that parents of such children were desired not to send them."[2]

On June 17, 1652, "the Governor informed the court that one of Norwalk had been with him to desire liberty for Mr. Hanford's remove to be helpful to that plantation in the work of the ministry: also Mr. Hanford himself, who saith he finds his body unable, and that it will not stand with his health to go on in his work of teaching school, and therefore desires liberty to take his opportunity, which liberty he did reserve when he agreed with the town; the record of which agreement being read, it so appeared. Therefore, if his mind was so set, they could not hinder him, but a convenient time of warning was desired, which he granted, if it was a month or two."[3]

One should not infer from the foregoing that Mr. Hanford was in feeble health. As the only schoolmaster in a town of some eight hundred people his task was undoubtedly arduous. In fact, his successor complained about being troubled with so many children who were sent to him to learn their letters and to spell that he was compelled to neglect the Latin scholars for whom the school was chiefly intended.

Thomas Hanford presumably began his ministry at Norwalk, Connecticut, in the summer of 1652. He was ordained and made a freeman in 1654, and continued to serve as minister until his death nearly forty years later. He married, first, in 1652, Hannah Newberry, daughter of Thomas of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who soon died, and, second, at New Haven, October 22, 1661, Mary (Miles) Ince, a widow.[4] It is believed that he died in December 1693. By his second wife he had ten children, including

Elizabeth Hanford, born January 9, 1666/67, who married John Burr of Fairfield (See BURR). She died before 1708.

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1 Golding, x, xi.

2 Ibid., xi.

3 Ibid., xi.

4 See MILES

HARVEY

Joel Harvey was living in Burlington, Vermont, at least as early as 1787, for his name appears on the tax rolls of that year. In reminiscences published in the 1860's, another early resident notes that Joel and his family lived "near the present site of Geo. B. DeForest's house on Tuttle Street."

About 1793 the Harveys moved to a place called "Big Tree" in the Genesee Flats, near Rochester, New York. Here they remained until 1801 or 1802, when they moved to Buffalo, and two years later bought land and settled at Eighteen Mile Creek. About 1806 Joel took a contract to carry the mail once a week from Buffalo to Erie, a distance of approximately a hundred miles. After making the first trip, he turned the task over to his son Luther, then about 17, who carried the mail regularly, summer and winter, for two years.

In 1810 Joel Harvey moved to Pennsylvania, and the next year to Conneaut, Ohio, where he purchased a block of lots and eighty acres adjoining and built a house and barns. A couple of years afterward a man arrived from Connecticut who claimed to have a heavy mortgage on the whole property. The litigation which followed resulted in Joel's losing his entire investment. He died on a farm at Huron, Ohio, in the spring of 1814. In 1816, his widow, whose name has not been discovered, moved with two daughters and three sons to the vicinity of Monroe, Michigan, which was then known as Frenchtown. One of these daughters,

Sarah Harvey, was born near Rochester, New York, January 22, 1799. In 1821 she became a member of the first Methodist class to be organized at Monroe, and subsequently married the minister, the Rev. Samuel Baker. Followirghis death in 1823, she continued her interest in religious affairs, and is described by an admiring contemporary as "one of the most talented and active ladies" of the Monroe church. On May 28, 1826, at River Raisin, Monroe County, she married, second, the Rev. John Anderson Baughman, a Methodist circuit rider (See BAUGHMAN). She died in Detroit, March 16, 1873, and was buried in Elmwood Cemetery.

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1 Abby M. Hemenway, Vermont Historical Gazetteer (Burlington, 1868), I, 495, 504; Bela Hubbard, "Memoir of Luther Harvey," Michigan Pioneer Collections, 2nd ed.I(1874-76), 406-418; Marriage notice from Michigan Herald, May 31, 1826, and Elmwood Cemetery Records in Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library; Michigan Pioneer Collections, 2nd. ed. V(1882), 87, VI(1883), 378.

HENRY

David Henry, according to family tradition, originally lived either in the Aberdeen district of Scotland or in Cumberland, England. "He was a soldier in the army of William III, and was in the battle of the Boyne [July 1, 1690]. Great confiscations of landed property of the Irish gentry followed the war, and inducements were offered to settlers, especially to soldiers. Settling on a tract of land awarded him near Londonderry, David married an unusually comely Scotch-Irish girl," whose name is no longer known. She too is said to have come from the vicinity of Aberdeen. They had four sons, and at least one, but probably three daughters. Their son

John Henry, of Coleraine, Ireland, born before 1700, married, first, _____ McCulloch, who died about 1732,[4] and, second, Mary McCrillis, who had been married twice previously.[4] In 1738 John and Mary emigrated to Colrain, Massachusetts, with five children, including a son of his and a son and daughter of hers by former marriages. They were among the original settlers of this town, which is about seven miles northwest of Greenfield, not far from the Vermont border. John's brother James Henry came to Colrain at the same time, and they were soon joined by brothers Hugh and Robert, who had come from North Ireland to Londonderry, New Hampshire, about 1725. John bought a fifty acre lot in the first division on the North River. His will was dated September 11, 1754, and presented for probate September 9, 1755. In addition to the son by his first wife, he had three sons and a daughter by his second.

William Henry, son of John and Mary, born in Ireland about 1734, married, in Pelham, Massachusetts, January 15, 1760, Isabella Gilmore, who was also of Scotch-Irish descent (See GILMORE). They moved to Bennington, Vermont in 1769, where he soon built a house which was still occupied by descendants as recently as 1915.[2]

The night before the battle of Bennington, the army of General Stark camped on the Henry farm. The battle was fought within a mile of the Henry homestead on August 16, 1777. William Henry took part in the fighting as a private in Capt. Samuel Robinson's company of Bennington militia,[3] while his son William, Jr., then 17, piled the rest of the family and their most valuable articles into a wagon and headed south to seek safety in Williamstown, Massachusetts. Before they reached their destination, the wagon was overtaken by a courier bringing news of a great victory. That night the mortally wounded Col. Baum and about 700 prisoners passed down the road in front of the Henry house on their way to the center of Bennington.

William Henry died in Bennington May 30, 1811. He and Isabella had eight children, including

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[1] William Henry Eldridge, Henry Genealogy (Boston, 1915), 91-95; Isaac Jennings, Memorials of a Century, Embracing a Record of Individuals and Events Chiefly in the Early History of Bennington, Vt. and Its First Church (Boston, 1869); The Huntington Family in America (Hartford, 1915),

[2] A photograph of the house faces p.93 in the Henry Genealogy.

[3] See muster roll in Jennings, 201.

[4] See McCRILLIS

John Henry, born October 11, 1767, who resided in the Henry homestead. He married, first, _____ Miller, and, second, Mary Wait. He had one son by his first marriage, and four sons and two daughters by the other.

Mary Henry, a daughter by his second wife, born _____, married Matthew Landon Huntington, in Bennington, Vermont, January 25, 1826. She died in Troy, New York, in 1849[1] (See HUNTINGTON).

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[1] Year of her death is given in Emma Willard and Her Pupils (New York, 1898), 332.

HICKOX

William Hickox was one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Farmington, Connecticut, which was founded in 1640. He apparently died when his two sons, Samuel and Joseph, were quite young, and his widow Elizabeth _____ married William Adams of Farmington, whom she survived.

Samuel Hickox, born probably about 1643, and his brother Joseph, born probably about 1645, were among the twenty-six men of Farmington who petitioned the Connecticut General Court October 9, 1673 for permission to start a plantation at Mattatuck (now Waterbury). Though permission was granted, the outbreak of King Philip's War prevented the establishment of a permanent settlement for several years. Samuel Hickox appears to have been living in Waterbury as early as September 1677, however, and soon became one of the leaders of the new community, holding various offices, including that of Townsman in 1682, and Sergeant of the trainband in 1686. His home was on a two acre plot facing the north side of the Green, a site occupied in modern times by the Hotel Elton. The exact date of his death is not known, but was presumably shortly prior to the making of an inventory of his estate February 28, 1694/95. He married Hannah Upson in 1668 (See UPSON), by whom he had eleven children, including

Joseph Hickox, a carpenter by trade, who was born in 1678. He was accepted as a bachelor proprietor of Waterbury March 26, 1699, and soon thereafter was granted a lot between North Main and Grove Streets, on which he built a house. Having thus made provision for a wife and family, he married Elizabeth Gaylord February 8, 1699/1700 (See GAYLORD). In 1701 and 1703 he served as "chimney viewer." Several years later, he moved to Durham, Connecticut, where he was chosen surveyor of highways at the first town meeting, December 24, 1706. He died at Durham in 1725. His daughter Hannah was presumably the

Hannah Hickox who married John Camp, 2nd, of Durham, June 27, 1728. She died June 21, 1789, in her 85th year. (See CAMP)

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1 Howard M. Hickcox, Record of One Line of the Hickcox Family in Connecticut from 1640 (Princeton, 1937), 7-8; Henry Bronson, The History of Waterbury, Connecticut (Waterbury, 1858), 148-150; Joseph Anderson, The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut (New Haven, 1896), I, 123, 146, Appendix, 64; William Chauncey Fowler, History of Durham, Connecticut (Hartford, 1866), 21, 22, 25, 355; William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 157.

HILL

Thomas Hill, mariner, of Fairfield, Connecticut, "late of London," married, soon after November 9, 1685, Abigail Wakeman (See WAKEMAN). He died before 1711. A son,

Captain Thomas Hill, born say 1692, is listed as Quarter-Master of the Fairfield County troop in October 1722, and as Captain in May 1726. He served as Deputy from Fairfield to the Connecticut General Assembly in 1756 and 1757, and as a justice from 1764 to 1770. He married, first, December 9, 1715, Mary Burr (See BURR), and, second, April 13, 1764, Hannah _____. He died at Fairfield July 31, 1770. By his first wife he had nine children, including,

Thaddeus Hill, born June 19, 1720, who married Elizabeth Isaacs, "a converted Jewess."[2] She was probably the "widow Elizabeth Hill" who conveyed Fairfield land in 1793. A daughter

Grace Dunbar Hill, born at Antigua in the West Indies about 1748, married the Rev. Bela Hubbard in the Burr Mansion at Fairfield May 15, 1768 (See PART I, p.5). She died at Farmington, Connecticut, April 27, 1820, aged 72.

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1 Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, Conn., 1930-1932), I, 283, II, 466-468; Frances Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stryker, MS. Journal.

2 Her father was Asher Isaacs of New York. Although no proof has yet been found, it seems plausible to think that she may have been related to the Isaacs family of Norwalk, Connecticut. Ralph Isaacs, of Jewish extraction, settled in Norwalk as a trader, became a prominent citizen, and was one of the founders of the Episcopal Church there. He had two sons who graduated from Yale, one of them in the same class as the Rev. Bela Hubbard's friend Abraham Jarvis, and two daughters who married Yale men. His daughter Esther and her husband Benjamin Woolsey were the parents of Mary who became the wife of Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College from 1795 to 1817. - Franklin Bowditch Dexter, Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College (New York, 1896), II, 233-234, 362-363, 699-701.

HUNTINGTON

Thomas Huntington lived in England, perhaps at Hempstead, Norfolk, about the middle of the fifteenth century. The eldest of his three children,

Richard Huntington, born about 1460, married in 1498 Alice Loring, daughter of Simon Loring, of Little Sampford, and had five sons.

Christopher Huntington, the second of his sons, married, April 7, 1537, Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of George Bailey (or Bayley), of London, and had nine children, including

George Huntington, born January 9, 1538, who married Anne Fenwick, daughter of Robert Fenwick, August 5, 1580. The third of their six children,

Simon Huntington, of Norwich, Norfolk, born August 7, 1583, married, June 21, 1627, probably as his second wife, Margaret Baret. She was probably related to Christopher Baret, who was Mayor of Norwich in 1634 and 1648 and died in August 1649. According to the records of the first church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, kept by the Rev. John Eliot, "Margaret Huntington, widow, came in 1633. Her husband died by the way of the small pox." Several children crossed the ocean with her, but their number is not given. In 1635 or 1636 she married Thomas Stoughton of Dorchester, with whom she later moved to Windsor, Connecticut.

Christopher Huntington, a son of Simon and Margaret, born probably in the spring of 1628, presumably accompanied his mother to Windsor after her second marriage. He was at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1649, apparently engaged in trade, for an old letter which has survived shows that he had written to his uncle Peter Baret in England for consignments of cloth and shot. In 1651 he was one of five persons who seized a Dutch vessel that was on the coast trading illegally with the Indians. Though he returned to Windsor to marry Ruth Rockwell, October 7, 1652 (See ROCKWELL), he and his wife apparently lived in Saybrook from early in 1654 until the spring of 1660. At that time he joined a group of Saybrook people, led by the Rev. James Fitch, who were moving to the valley of the Yantic; and there, with his brother Simon, assisted in establishing the new town of Norwich. Here he built a house on "an exposed and conspicuous corner, commanding approaches from various directions," which is said to have been one of the dwellings fortified during King Philip's War. His name occurs frequently in the early town records. In 1668 the Connecticut General Court granted him 100 acres of land; in 1678 he was appointed town clerk, a post which he held for thirteen years; and in 1685 he was named as one

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1 The Huntington Family in America (Hartford, 1915), 11-12, 77-79, 157-158, 188-189, 200, 205-206, 208; Donald Lines Jacobus, The Waterman Family (New Haven, 1939), I, 669-670; Frances Manwaring Caulkins, History of Norwich, Connecticut (Hartford, 1866), 179-182; Mary E. Perkins, Old Houses of the Antient Town of Norwich, 1660-1880 (Norwich, 1895), 178-179; Charles Edward Banks, Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650 (Philadelphia, 1937), 119.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of the twelve patentees of Norwich. In 1686 he served as a member of a committee "to make provision for maintaining the reverend minister." He died in 1691, and was probably buried in the old graveyard near Bean Hill.[1] The fourth of his nine children,

Christopher Huntington, born in Norwich November 1, 1660, was "the first born of males in the town." In 1691, 1705, and 1709 he held the position of first "townsman" or selectman, and for twenty years served as town clerk and recorder. Connecticut colonial records show that he was a deputy to the General Court in May and August 1710, and that he was commissioned as a justice of the peace in May 1714 and October 1715. In 1695 or 1696 he was appointed deacon, an office which he filled "with marked ability" to the close of his life. He became an extensive landholder, and appears to have had some skill as a surveyor. He was twice married: first, on May 26, 1681, to Sarah Adgate, his next door neighbor (See ADGATE); and, second, in October 1706, to Mrs. Judith (Stevens) Brewster, widow of Jonathan Brewster. He died in Norwich April 24, 1735, and was buried "on the brow of the hill in the southeast corner of the uptown burying lot." By his first wife, Sarah, he had eight children, among them

Matthew Huntington, born in Norwich April 16, 1694, who lived in what is now the town of Preston on land which he received as his share of his father's estate. He married, first, September 3, 1719, Mary Morgan, who died in childbirth March 20, 1720/21; second, December 12, 1721, Elizabeth Wheeler, who died October 3, 1725; and, third, May 17, 1726, Lydia Leonard. The date of his death has not been found.

Captain Amos Huntington, one of eight children of Matthew and Lydia, was born September 4, 1739, and settled in Shaftsbury, Vermont. On February 4, 1767 he married Peace Clark, who bore him six sons and a daughter.[2] While Captain of a Shaftsbury company in Colonel Moses Robinson's regiment of Vermont militia, he was called into the continental service on June 29, 1777 by Major General Arthur St. Clair, to aid in the defense of Fort Ticonderoga against Burgoyne. Here he remained stationed until the fort was evacuated on the 6th of July. During the battle of Hubbardston, which took place on the following day, he was captured by Brunswick Germans under Baron de Reisdel, who commanded the British wing. After being taken to Quebec and confined on a prison ship until the 24th of October, he was sent to Sir Henry Clinton, the British commanding officer at New York. Evidently he was transferred to New York by sea for his name appears on a list of prisoners "returned from Quebec" in November 1777 in the ship "Andrew". Arrangements were made whereby he was placed on parole in exchange for Captain William Farquhar, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, who had fallen into the hands of the Americans at Saratoga. He was finally released from his parole in March 1782, and devoted the remainder of his life to "the peaceful pursuits of husbandry." He died in

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1 A picture of his house appears on page 178 in Perkins, Old Houses.

2 His wife died at Shaftsbury, Vermont, February 14, 1825, in her 85th year. - Levi Henry Elwell, The Gravestone Records of Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vermont (Amherst, Mass., 1911), 34.

Shaftsbury, July 2, 1822, a member of the Baptist church.

Matthew Huntington, third son of Captain Amos, and like his father a farmer, was born in Shaftsbury May 27, 1772, but moved to Rome, New York. There he resided until his death, January 11, 1857. Mary Catlin, whom he married May 12, 1793, bore him eight children. Their fifth child,

Matthew Landon Huntington, a merchant, was born in Rome, New York, May 25, 1803. In the early 1830's he moved to Bennington, Vermont, and thence in 1835 to Troy, New York. After residing there for fifteen years, and spending three more in Brooklyn, New York, he finally returned to his native town, where he died January 6, 1859. He was a Baptist. He married, first, January 25, 1826, in Bennington, Mary Henry, who died in Troy in 1849 (See HENRY); and, second, October 18, 1850, Helen B. Livingston, who died in Bath, New York, in 1899.

[1]

Catherine Mary Huntington, third of the six children of Matthew and Mary, was born in Rome, New York, February 26, 1832. In Troy, as a young girl, she attended a private school taught by a Miss Hutchings, and then, for a short time, a public school headed by a Mr. Haywood. In 1843 she entered the primary department of Emma Willard's famous Troy Female Seminary, graduating in 1850 with a record of scholarship that led to her being appointed to teach Latin, Ancient Geography, and French there, which she did for two years.[2]

On September 9, 1852, in defiance of her conservative family, she married, at Brooklyn, Nathaniel Poole Jacobs of Detroit, a strikingly handsome widower of Dutch descent, some 11 years her senior. She was a forceful person, and he a man of gentler, quite different temperament. While her husband served in India as United States Consul at Calcutta, from 1862 to 1872, she remained in Detroit with their children, and during his long absence taught Greek and Latin at the Detroit Central High School to add to the family income. Mr. Jacobs died in 1874, only two years after his return. She survived him by a quarter of a century.

A devout Episcopalian, Mrs. Jacobs was an "untiring worker" for St. Paul's in Detroit, where she taught a class in the Sunday school for some twenty-five years. For a long period she was a member of the board of governors and treasurer of the Industrial School. She was also one of the early Daughters of the American Revolution, tracing her descent from Capt. Amos Huntington (above) and William Henry (See HENRY). She died at her home, 113 Watson Street, February 19, 1899, of pneumonia, which developed from a severe cold contracted while she was attending St. Paul's a week before. (See JACOBS)

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[1] The Detroit Free Press, February 20, 1899; National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Lineage Book, XXIII (1898), 45; Information from Mrs. Robert B. Livingstone and Miss Mary King Jacobs; Emma Willard and Her Pupils or Fifty Years of Troy Female Seminary, 1872-1892 (N.Y., 1898), 332.

[2] Among her fellow students in 1848 and 1849 were two sisters from Ohio, Cornelia Ruth Smith and Albina Grinnell Smith. Cornelia subsequently married Prof. William Davis Sanders. David Sanders Clark is her great-grandson.

HYDE

William Hyde first appeared at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. He owned land there as late as 1639, but probably moved to Saybrook soon afterwards. He became one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut, in 1660, and was frequently elected Townsman or Selectman. In a 1679 document he is styled "old Goodman Hide." He died at Norwich January 6, 1681/82. The name of his first wife, who bore him two children, is not known. His second, whom he married June 4, 1667, was Joanna Abell, widow of Robert Abell of Rehoboth, Massachusetts.

Samuel Hyde, William's only son, was born at Hartford about 1637. In June 1659 he married Jane Lee of East Saybrook, now Lyme (See LEE), and in the following year they settled in Norwich. He was a farmer, and had lands assigned to him at Norwich West Farms, where he died in 1677, at the age of 40. He and Jane had eight children.

Elizabeth Hyde, their eldest daughter, born in August 1660, was the first white child born in Norwich. She married Lieutenant Richard Lord in 1682. (See LORD)

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Reuben H. Walworth, Hyde Genealogy (Albany, 1864), I, 1-4; Moses S. Beach, The Ely Ancestry (New York, 1902), 56, 59, 66; Charles Edwin Booth, One Branch of the Booth Family (New York, 1910), 192-193; Frances Manwaring Caulkins, History of Norwich, Connecticut (Hartford, 1866), 73, 186-187.

JACOBS

According to family tradition the Jacobs were of Dutch origin, and their surname was spelled Van Jacob. The Anglicized form was adopted by an ancestor who emigrated from Holland to England. Some of the family continued to reside in England, but others came to Eastern Pennsylvania. The best known members of the English branch are W. W. Jacobs (1863-1943), the author,[2] and Charles Mattathias Jacobs (1850-1919), the civil engineer who designed the railroad tunnel system under Manhattan Island.[3] The first member of the American branch about whom anything definite has been found is

Charles Platt Jacobs who was listed in the U.S. Census of 1820 as a resident of Adams, Jefferson County, New York, a village about sixteen miles south of Watertown. He married Cynthia Poole, conceivably a relative of the Benjamin Pool (sic) whose name appears in the census record immediately above his own. Their son

Nathaniel Poole Jacobs was born in Adams, New York, October 31, 1821. Nothing is known of his early life except that he was graduated from the Boston Latin School and lived for a time in Paterson, New Jersey. About 1845 he settled in Detroit, where he became a prominent wholesale merchant. He married, first, Susan B. Taylor, born in 1822, who died in Detroit in 1850, and, second, at Brooklyn, New York, September 9, 1852, Catherine Mary Huntington (See HUNTINGTON). Like his second wife, he was an Episcopalian.

His active interest in Masonic affairs led to his receiving not only the coveted 34th Degree, but an unusual 35th Degree, an honor which at that time was bestowed upon only one member of the order each year. The story has come down in the family that receipt of the latter degree signified Mr. Jacobs' selection as "head of the Masons in the United States," and that he was obliged to reside for a year in Washington while holding this position.

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1 Detroit Free Press, May 1, 1874, January 31, 1909, November 20, 1910; The Huntington Family in America (Hartford, 1915), 208; Albert Nelson Marquis, The Book of Detroiters (Chicago, 1908), 248-249; Silas Farmer, History of Detroit and Wayne County, 3rd Edition (Detroit, 1890), I, 137, 144; Records of Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, in Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library; Information from Mrs. Robert B. Livingstone (nee Grace Litchfield Jacobs) and Miss Mary King Jacobs; Who's Who in America, 1958-1959 (Chicago, 1958), 1403; Federal Census Records in National Archives; The Social Secretary of Detroit and Michigan, 1950 edition (Detroit, 1950), 68.

2 Full name William Wymark Jacobs. Born in London, son of William Gage Jacobs. See Who Was Who, 1941-1950 (London, 1952), 594.

3 Born in Hull, England. See Who Was Who in America, 1897-1942 (Chicago, 1942), 625, and The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, XIV, 208-209.

After the emergence of the Republican Party, he became an ardent supporter and entered local politics, serving as Alderman for the First Ward in 1859 and 1860, and President of the twenty-member Detroit Common Council in 1861. As President of the Council, Mr. Jacobs was empowered to discharge the duties of mayor, whenever the mayor was absent from the city. in 1862 his loyalty to the Republican cause was rewarded by an appointment from Abraham Lincoln as U.S. Consul-General in Calcutta, a post that he held for ten years.[1]

Upon his return from India he was appointed Land Commissioner for the Northern Pacific Railroad. In May 1873 he left home again, this time for Washington Territory on business related to the railroad's holdings, and did not get back to Detroit until March of the next year. He died at his residence, 388 Jefferson Avenue, April 30, 1874, following a very brief illness brought on, it was believed, by his drinking iced buttermilk after walking from Detroit to Mt. Clemens. Mr. Jacobs and both his wives were buried in Elmwood Cemetery.

His granddaughter, Mrs. Livingstone, remembers that her mother used to describe him as a sturdy, handsome, kindly man, with a wonderful sense of humor, very popular with his friends, and an excellent conversationalist, who avoided controversy but nevertheless stuck to his guns when challenged.

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[1] Notes by Mary King Jacobs, October 1955:

> In the spring of 1923, at Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, H. I., Dr. George Herbert attended my Mother, Mary Hubbard Jacobs, . . . in her last illness. . . .
>
> Dr. Herbert had been brought up in the British Consulate in Calcutta, India, of which his Father was Consul General. His nursery window directly overlooked the American consulate opposite, where my Grandfather, Nathaniel Poole Jacobs, presided as American Consul General. Little George Herbert daily saw our American flag, with its 34 stars, hoisted to the staff above the consulate door.
>
> This pure wool-bunting flag, much mended, is now in my possession.
>
> George Herbert used to love to run over to visit with my Grandfather, climbing on his kind knees to listen to tales of the U.S.A. and of Detroit, Michigan, where the large family of Mr. Jacobs were being raised by his capable wife, Catherine Huntington Jacobs, in his absence. . . .
>
> Dr. Herbert told me that he had dearly loved my Grandfather during the ten years he had known him in Calcutta. At the time we met Dr. Herbert, he was a man of possibly 76 years of age, and nearing retirement.

Children of Nathaniel Poole and Susan B. (Taylor) Jacobs:

1. Nathaniel Poole Jacobs, Jr., born _____, died _____. Married _____. Child: May Jacobs, born _____, died about 1924.

2. Cynthia Mary Jacobs (known as "Tiny"), born in 1845, died at 114 Watson Street in Detroit November 18, 1910.

3. Albert P. Jacobs, born in 1848, died in 1850.

Children of Nathaniel Poole and Catherine Mary (Huntington) Jacobs, and some descendants:

1. Albert Poole Jacobs, born in Detroit November 12, 1853, died in Detroit January 30, 1909. University of Michigan A.B. 1873, LL.B. 1876. Lawyer. Author of: Greek Letter Societies (1879); Reference Digest Michigan Reports (1881); The Psi Upsilon Epitome (1884); Digest of Michigan Decisions (1888,1893, 1900); The University of Michigan Book (1898); The Phi Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity (1906). Resided in Birmingham, Michigan, but practiced in Detroit. Married at Jackson, Michigan, June 13, 1899, Grace W. Grinnell.

   Children:

   (i) Albert Charles Jacobs, born in Birmingham, Michigan, May 21, 1900. University of Michigan A.B. 1921. Oxford B.A. 1923, B.C.L. 1924, M.A. 1927; Rhodes Scholar 1921-1924. Holder of numerous honorary degrees. Provost, Columbia University, 1947-1949; Chancellor, University of Denver, 1949-1953; now President of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. Married, August 27, 1927, Loretta Field Beal. Children: (1) Loretta Grinnell Jacobs, born _____, married _____ Edwards; (2) Sarah Huntington Jacobs, born _____, married _____ Malcom; (3) Travis Beal Jacobs.

   (ii) Charlotte Mary Jacobs, born _____ (age 3 at the time of her father's death). Lives in New York.

2. Charles Huntington Jacobs, born in Detroit July 17, 1855 (See below).

3. Catherine Mary Jacobs, born in 1857, died in 1858.

4. Nathalie Poole Jacobs, born in 1860, died in _____.

5. Kate Huntington Jacobs, born April 8, 186_, died _____. Married Dr. Frank Banghart Walker of Detroit, who died _____. They had no children.

6. Isabella Huntington Jacobs, born December 24, 187_, married Dr. Thomas Stephen Davies of Detroit, son of Bishop Davies. Child: Florence Huntington Davies, born _____, married L. Eugene Davis, Jr. Lives in Detroit.

Charles Huntington Jacobs, born in Detroit July 17, 1855, attended Cass School and the Detroit Central High School and received his B.A. from the University of Michigan in 1875. After college he entered the employ of Buhl Sons & Co., a Detroit wholesale hardware firm, as a stock clerk, and was accepted as a partner in 1888. Later he was named Vice-President and Manager of the Buhl Stamping Company, which manufactured boilers, cans, and a wide variety of hardware items. Under his direction the company became the largest of its kind in the world. He travelled extensively on business matters, visiting every state in the Union and many foreign countries.

Long before the era of radio and TV commercials, he composed various jingles for advertisements promoting the company's products, including the following couplet extolling its milk cans:

> You can bet that this can is the best can you can get.
> You can't get a better can than this can, you can bet.

His daughter Grace recalls that when she and her sister Molly were young girls (13 and 15) in Paris, they translated some of his serious ads into French, for the company's foreign sales, but could not translate the above!

Mr. Jacobs also served as Secretary-Treasurer and General Superintendent of the Detroit Meter Company, and was associated with the Michigan Brass & Copper Co., the Detroit National Bank, and the Security Trust Company. In 1891 he founded the Detroit High School Scholarship Fund, to provide financial assistance for graduates wishing to attend the state university. He was a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and the American Gas Institute.

Because of heart-trouble and failing health he was obliged to retire from active business and move to California in 1907, where he purchased the "Hermitage," a 300 acre ranch, the second largest in the Ojai Valley, which included 15 acres of citrus groves. Here he became Vice-President of the Ojai Valley Fruit Growers Association. He died at Bard Hospital in Ventura, California, March 5, 1909.

One June 1, 1881, he married, in Detroit, Mary Hubbard, daughter of Bela and Sarah Eliza (Baughman) Hubbard, who survived him.

For an account of their children and later generations see PART I, p. 40.

JORDAN

John Jordan was among the original settlers of Guilford, Connecticut who signed the plantation covenant June 1, 1639. He probably died early in January 1649/50, as his inventory is dated February 1, 1649/50. In 1639 he married Anne, who may have been the daughter of John and Anne Bishop of Guilford. She married, second, in 1652, Thomas Clarke, and died at Saybrook, Connecticut, January 1, 1671/72. Among the four children of John and Anne were

1. Hannah Jordan, born say 1648, who married Ezbon Wakeman at Stratford, Connecticut, June 28, 1666. She married, second, about September 1684, Mr. Joseph Bastard. (See WAKEMAN)

2. Elizabeth Jordan, who married Daniel Hubbard November 17, 1664. She died in 1720. (See PART I, p. 4)

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1 Bernard C. Steiner, "John and Thomas Jordan of Guilford, Conn., and Their Descendants," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXII (October, 1908), 333; The American Genealogist, X(July 1933), 18, XXIX (April 1953), 128; Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, 1930), I, 347, 633.

JOY

Walter Joy settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1650. His wife Deborah _____ married, second, Thomas French, and, possibly third, John Jordan, and died in 1677.

Jacob Joy, born _____, son of Walter and Deborah, was invited by the townspeople of Fairfield, Connecticut, to settle there as a blacksmith sometime around the middle of the 17th Century. He received a grant from the town of Guilford, Connecticut, February 23, 1669/70, and soon after moved to Killingworth, Connecticut. There he married, May 23, 1672, Elizabeth (Spencer) Wellman, daughter of William Spencer of Hartford and widow of William Wellman (See SPENCER). He died in 1690. Their eldest child,

Deborah Joy, born February 23, 1673, married, November 19, 1691, Andrew Ward (See WARD). She died in 1752.

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1 Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck, History of Fairfield, Connecticut (New York, 1889), I, 391; James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), II, 572; Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, 1930), I, 347-348; The American Genealogist, XXVII(July 1951), 162; Federal Writers' Project, History of Milford, Connecticut, 1639-1939 (Milford, 1939), 8.

LEE

Thomas Lee of Rusper, Essex, born _____, married Phoebe Browne about 1639 (See BROWNE). About 1646 or 1647 he and his wife and three small children, Thomas, Phoebe, and Jane, sailed for New England in the company of his father-in-law William Browne. During the voyage he died of smallpox and was buried at sea. After landing at Boston, Mrs. Lee and the children settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, with her father. Their daughter

Jane Lee, baptized at Rusper, Essex, September 12, 1640, married Samuel Hyde in June 1659 (See HYDE). She died July 8, 1745.

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1 Edward Elbridge Salisbury and Evelyn McCurdy Salisbury, Family Histories and Genealogies (1892), III, 7; Moses S. Beach, The Ely Ancestry (New York, 1902), 58-59; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXI (April 1907), 117.

LORD[1]

Richard Lord of Towcester, Northamptonshire, was born about 1555 and buried at Towcester October 16, 1610. About 1582 he married Joan _____, who was buried at Towcester September 22, 1610. They had four children, including

Thomas Lord, born about 1585, who married Dorothy Bird February 23, 1610/11 (See BIRD). He was "a man of means, position, and influence." In the spring of 1635 he and his wife and seven children sailed from London for New England in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann." They settled at Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, where they joined their eldest son Richard who had preceded them to America in 1632. In 1636 the entire family joined the party headed by the Rev. Thomas Hooker and Mr. Stone which left Newtown to form a new settlement on the Connecticut River. Thomas Lord became one of the original proprietors of Hartford. He lived on the north side of the highway on the bank of Little River (now Wells Street), near Governor Haynes, the Rev. Mr. Hooker, Mr. Goodwin, Governor Wyllys, and other prominent inhabitants. His sons Richard and Thomas had the lots adjoining his. Apparently he died prior to 1652. The second of his eight children,

William Lord, baptized at Towcester December 27, 1618, came to New England with his parents and lived in Hartford for eight or nine years. About 1645 he moved to Saybrook, Connecticut. He was there when a division of land was made in 1648 and became a large landowner in Saybrook and Lyme. In April 1667 he bought from the Indians a tract of eight square miles that afterwards became the township of Salem. He died May 17, 1678. The name of his first wife, whom he married about 1642, is uncertain, but may have been Hattie Nickerson. Following her death, he married, second, June 3, 1664, Lydia (Buckland) Brown of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, widow of John Brown and daughter of William and Mary (Bosworth) Buckland. She married, third, Thomas Dunk of Saybrook, and, fourth, Abraham Post of Saybrook. She died before 1700.

Lieutenant Richard Lord, son of William by his first wife, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, May 16, 1647. He settled in the nearby town of Lyme, where he owned a considerable amount of land, and died there April 27, 1727. He and his wife Sarah Hyde (See HYDE), whom he married in 1682, are both buried in the Duck River Cemetery at Lyme. They had nine children, including

Phoebe Lord, born in Lyme, Connecticut in 1686, who married Joseph Sill in 1705 (See SILL). She died January 4, 1772.

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[1] Kenneth Lord, Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Lord (New York, 1946), 1-6, 71-74, 194; Edward Elbridge Salisbury and Evelyn McCurdy Salisbury, Family Histories and Genealogies (1892), I, 287.

Richard Lord of Towcester, Northamptonshire, was born about [illegible] and buried at Towcester [illegible]. About [illegible] he married [illegible], who was buried at Towcester [illegible]. They had three children, including

Thomas Lord, born about 1594, who married Dorothy [illegible] February 20, 1610/11 [illegible]. He was "by trade [illegible]." In the spring of 1635 he and his wife and seven children sailed from London for New England in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann." They settled at Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, where they joined their eldest son Richard who had preceded them to America in 1632. In 1636 the entire family joined the party headed by the Rev. Thomas Hooker and Rev. Samuel Stone which left Newtown to form a new settlement on the Connecticut River. Thomas Lord became one of the original proprietors of Hartford. He lived on the north side of the highway on the bank of Little River (now Front Street), near Governor Haynes, the Rev. Mr. Hooker, Mr. Goodwin, Governor Wyllys, and other prominent inhabitants. His son [illegible] and [illegible]. Apparently he died prior to [illegible], the parent of the eight children.

William Lord, baptized at Towcester December 27, 1618, came to New England with his parents and lived at Hartford for eight or nine years. About [illegible] he moved to Saybrook, Connecticut. He was there when a division of land was made in 1648 and became a large landowner in Saybrook and Lyme. In March [illegible] he bought from the Indians a tract of [illegible] which embraced [illegible] the township of [illegible]. He died May 17, 1678. The name of his first wife, whom he married about [illegible], is unknown, but may have been [illegible]. Following her death, he married, second, June 8, 1664, Lydia (Buckland) Brown, widow of John Brown and daughter of William and Mary (Bosworth) Buckland. She survived him, [illegible] Abraham Post of Saybrook. She died before [illegible].

Lieutenant Richard Lord, son of William by his first wife, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, May 26, 1647. He settled in the easterly part of the town of Lyme, where he owned a considerable amount of land, and died there April 27, 1727. He and his wife [illegible], whom he married in [illegible], are both buried in the Duck River Cemetery at Lyme. They had nine children, including

Richard Lord, born in Lyme, Connecticut in [illegible], who married Elizabeth Hill in [illegible]. He died January [illegible].

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[1] Kenneth Lord, Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Lord (New York, [illegible]), pp. 71-74; [illegible] Records and [illegible], 1, 367.

MARVIN

Thomas Mervyn (or Merveyn) of Ramsey, Essex, probably died soon after August 23, 1503, the date of his will, and certainly before April 11, 1504, the date of probate. He was buried in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel at Ramsey. From the terms of his will in which he bequeathed property at Ramsey and Harwich and elsewhere in the neighborhood, it is obvious that he was a man of considerable substance. His wife Christian survived him. It has not been possible to determine whether she was the mother of all seven of his children.

John Mervyn, yeoman, of Ramsey, Essex, born probably about 1480, was co-executor of the will of his father Thomas and hence presumably the eldest son. He was buried in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel at Ramsey sometime between September 16 and December 17, 1533. Apparently he, too, was fairly well-to-do, as in his will he disposed of lands and tenements in the parishes of Ramsey, Great Oakley, and Little Oakley, and property in the town of Harwich. He married Margaret _____, who survived him. They had eight children, including

Raynold (Reinold, Rynalde) Mervyn (or Marven), yeoman, of Ramsey, Essex, who was under 21 when his father made his will in 1533, and may have been born about 1513. From his father he received a tenement known as Bennettes in Ramsey, and seems to have acquired other lands, both in Ramsey and in the adjoining parish of Wrabness. In the Lay Subsidy of 1540 he was taxed 20s. on movables. His will is dated December 22, 1554, but bears no date of probate. It is certain that he died prior to October 14, 1561. His wife Johan _____ survived him. One of his six children was

Edward Mervyn (Marven, or Marvin), yeoman, who resided during the latter part of his life at Great Bentley, Essex, in a house called "Edons alias Dreybrocks."[2] In addition he held property in the parishes of Wrabness, Wix, Ramsey, and Frating. He died at Great Bentley November 13 or 14, 1615 and was buried in St. Mary's Church there November 15. He married Margaret _____, who was buried at Great Bentley May 28, 1633. It is uncertain whether she was the mother of all his eleven children.

Matthew Marvin, husbandman, baptized in St. Mary's Church at

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[1] John Insley Coddington, "Notes on the Ancestry of Reinhold and Matthew Marvin," The American Genealogist, XVIII (July 1941), 2-5, 9-10, 12; George Franklin Marvin and William T. R. Marvin, Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin (Boston, 1904), 287-291, 302-303; Mary Walton Ferris, Dames-Gates Ancestral Lines (Chicago, 1931), II, 575-578; Rev. Charles M. Selleck, Norwalk (Norwalk, Conn., 1896), 150; Frances Manwaring Caulkins, History of Norwich, Connecticut (Hartford, 1874), 155.

[2] Still standing in 1904. Photographs of it will be found facing page 22 in Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin.

Great Bentley March 26, 1600, received "Edons alias Dreybrocks" from his father Edward. He was "sydeman" of the parish of Great Bentley in 1621, overseer in 1627, and senior warden in 1628. In April 1635 Matthew, his wife Elizabeth, and five children sailed from London for New England aboard the ship "Increase," which reached Boston in June. Instead of settling in Massachusetts, the Marvins decided to join the families who were about to move to the Connecticut Valley. Matthew is believed to have been with the group which reached Hartford in November 1635.

The Marvins' house in Hartford stood at the corner of Village (now Pleasant) and Front Streets. He was Surveyor of Highways in 1639 and 1647. In March 1641, as part of an agreement about fencing land, he was given responsibility for maintaining a common gate to the North Meadow. If was further stipulated that "if any children shal be taken swinging by the said mathew meruill, he shall complayn to their parents or masters & if they doe not restraine them the second time it shall be lawful for him to /illegible/them, & if they brake the gate ther parents or masters shall make it good." In 1648/49 he was voted ten shillings for killing a "wolfe." He owned land at Farmington, and may have lived there a short time.

In 1650 or 1651 he moved to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he was among the first to settle. His name appears on a deed of February 15, 1651 by which some of the local Indians transferred their lands to the settlers in return for "Thirtie Fathum of Wampum, Tenn Kettles, Fifteen Coates, Tonn pay^r Stockings, Tenn Knifes, Ten Hookes, Twenty Pipes, Tenn Muckes, Tenn needles." In Norwalk he became an influential citizen, serving as a Deputy to the General Court in 1654, and possibly as an Assistant in 1659. His prominence is attested by the fact that he was granted a home lot adjoining the Church, the most highly-prized location in a New England town. According to a local historian during the years he lived here he practiced the trade of wheelwright.

His first wife Elizabeth _____, who was born about 1604, died about 1642. About 1647 he married, second, Alice (_____) Bouton, widow of John Bouton. She was born about 1610 and died between December 17, 1680 and January 9, 1680/81. He had a least seven children by his first marriage and two by his second. Matthew Marvin presumably died in 1680, as his estate was inventoried on July 13 of that year. A public school at East Norwalk was named in his honor in 1902.

Mary (or Marie) Marvin, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth, was baptized December 16, 1628 in St. Mary's Church, Great Bentley, Essex, and crossed the Atlantic with her parents in 1635. At Hartford, October 11, 1648, she married Richard Bushnell, who died in 1658. In 1659 or 1660 she became the second wife of Deacon Thomas Adgate (See ADGATE). She died in Norwich, Connecticut, March 29, 1713.

McCRILLIS

John McCrillis and Margaret Burnside were married in Londonderry, Ireland, and had a family of at least seven children, all born there. After the death of his wife, John came to America, bringing with him at least five of the children, but leaving two daughters behind. They sailed from Port Rush, Ireland, August 7, 1726, arrived in Boston October 8, and settled at Nottingham, New Hampshire. A daughter,

Mary McCrillis, born in 1705 or'06, married, first, when quite young, _____ Foster, second, William Workman, and, third, John Henry (See HENRY). Following John's death, she married, fourth, Richard Ellis, whom she outlived. Her last days were spent with her youngest son, Andrew Henry, in Leyden, Massachusetts, where she died May 11, 1802, in her 97th year.

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[1] William Henry Eldridge, Henry Genealogy (Boston, 1915), 92-93.

MEIGS

Vincent Meigs, born in 1583, is said to have emigrated from England to America with his three sons, Vincent, John, and Mark, and John's family. It is supposed that they sailed from Weymouth, Dorset, about 1634 or 1635. According to tradition, Vincent married a Miss Churchill, but he was evidently a widower when he crossed the Atlantic. The Meigs are first recorded in this country at Weymouth, Massachusetts in 1639. From here they went with the Rev. Samuel Newman to Rehoboth, Massachusetts in 1642, and about 1644 to New Haven, Connecticut. About 1654 Vincent moved to East Guilford, Connecticut, with the family of his son John, and built a house on the property later owned and built upon by Sergeant Daniel Meigs. He died there December 1, 1658.

John Meigs, second son of Vincent, said to have been born near Bradford, England, in 1612, married Thomasine (or Tamazin) Fry of Weymouth, Dorset, in 1632. In 1644 John was recorded in New Haven as having taken the oath of fidelity and as having been admitted as a freeman. Four years later he purchased the lot known in modern times as "Cutler Corner" at the junction of Church and Chapel Streets. This property he ceded to the town in 1658. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and probably also a shoemaker. On March 3, 1653/54 he was admitted as a planter at Guilford on his buying a one hundred pound allotment at Hammonassett, later known as East Guilford, and now part of Madison. On March 4, 1667/68 he purchased the land on the east side of Guilford Green known as the Thomas Jones Place.

Edward Whalley and William Goffe, two of the judges who had sentenced Charles I to death, "were in New Haven, early in May, 1661, when the Commissioners sent with authority from King Charles [II] to arrest them, made their appearance in Guilford with the King's orders and a letter from Gov. Endicott. They urged Gov. Leete's assistance to capture the Regicides, but by delays he forestalled their intention to proceed to New Haven on Saturday, and strict scruples would prevent any move in the search being made on the Sabbath. Early on the Monday morning John Meigs mounted his horse at Guilford and rode with all speed to New Haven, arriving ahead of the Commissioners, Kellond and Kirk, and warned Whalley and Goffe in time for them to escape." It is said that John Meigs conducted them to the cave on West Rock where they found concealment.

He moved to Killingworth, Connecticut, several years before his death, which occurred there January 4, 1672. His will, dated August 28, 17[illegible] indicates that his wife and all his children, save one, survived him. A daughter,

Tryal Meigs, born in 1646, married in 1668 Andrew Ward (See WARD). She died in 1690.

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Henry B. Meigs, Record of the Descendants of Vincent Meigs (Baltimore, c1901), 7-11, 172-176.

MILES

Richard Miles and his wife Alice (Cherry) Miles of Great Munden, Hertfordshire, had a son Richard, who was baptized there August 27, 1599. It is believed that the latter was the

Richard Miles, husbandman, of Wormley, Hertfordshire, who came to New England late in 1637, and was in New Haven by 1639. For a brief period he lived in Milford, Connecticut, where he was admitted to the church October 13, 1639 and chosen as Judge the following 20th of November, but soon moved back to New Haven, which remained his home until his death January 7, 1666/67. In addition to being appointed Deacon of the New Haven Church, he served as Judge in 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, and 1652, as Deputy to the General Court in 1651, and as Clerk of the Artillery Company in 1658. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married, second, probably in New Haven, perhaps in the winter of 1641-42, Katherine (Elithorpe) Constable, widow of the Rev. Marmaduke Constable, Rector of Everingham, Yorkshire. She was presumably born at Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, Yorkshire, and died at Wallingford, Connecticut, January 27, 1687/88, aged 95. His eldest daughter by his first wife,

Mary Miles, born presumably in 1630, married, first, December 12, 1654, Jonathan Ince, a Harvard graduate of the class of 1650, who perished at sea, and, second, October 22, 1661, in Norwalk, Connecticut, the Rev. Thomas Hanford (See HANFORD). She outlived the latter by nearly thirty-seven years, dying in New Haven September 12, 1730, at the age of 100.

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1 Rev. Charles M. Selleck, Norwalk (Norwalk, Conn., 1896), 138-139; Mary Lovering Holman, Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Frances Helen Miller (1948), 492-495; Augustus C. Golding, Descendants of Rev. Thomas Hanford (Norwalk, Conn., 1936), 1; The American Genealogist, XXXI(January 1955), 24, 28-29.

NETTLETON

Samuel Nettleton, born about 1605 to 1610, married Mary _____ about 1636. He was in Wethersfield, Connecticut, at least as early as 1644, for he left there that year for Branford. Though he bought land in Fairfield, he seems to have made his home in Branford from this time on. One trivial but rather entertaining anecdote concerning him has survived in the New Haven colonial records.

"Samuell Netelton of Totokett doth testify upon oathe taken before the governer, the 4th day of November 1647, that he bought a pare of shooes of Goodman Meges of New Haven, russed, clossed in the inside at the side seames, for his wife, she put them on on the Lord's day, and the next third day morning they weare ripped, the soales being goate, neither shranke nor hornie that I could perceive. And he allso testifyed that for and in consideration of satisfaction from Goodman Megs, he expecteth a new pare."

"Others testified to the poor quality of shoes purchased from Meigs. A jury of Shoemakers and Tanners testified the leather was bad, the workmanship bad, etc. It apparently was not entirely Meigs' fault but partly the fault of Goodman Gregory from whom he obtained the shoes. He was fined 10s., and Gregory, for his poor work, £ 5, and to pay the charges."[2]

Samuel's wife died in Branford October 29, 1758, and he died there soon after. They had eight children.

Martha Nettleton, the eldest, born about 1637, married John Ufford (See UFFORD). The date of their marriage is given as March 25, 1657 in one account and as about July 1657 in another.

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[1] Mary Lovering Holman, Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Frances Helen Miller (1948), 316; The Connecticut Magazine, XII(Jan.-March 1908), 146.

[2] Holman, loc. cit.

PORTER

Mary Porter, born in 1650, married Joseph Hubbard of Middletown, Connecticut, December 29, 1670, and died in Middletown June 10, 1707.[2]

Edward Warren Day asserts that she was the sister of Robert Porter and Dr. Daniel Porter of Hartford and Farmington.

Robert Porter was one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Connecticut, in 1640. According to family tradition, his father was a Puritan minister, who had been ejected from the Established Church for non-conformity. Robert married, first, Mary Scott, of Hartford, November 7, 1644, and, second, Mrs. Hannah Freeman, widow of Stephen Freeman. He died in 1689. His descendants include President Noah Porter of Yale and Sarah Porter, founder of the celebrated finishing school at Farmington.

Daniel Porter, a surgeon, said by one authority to be a brother of Robert, settled in Farmington before 1653. He died in 1690.

No evidence to substantiate the claim that Mary Porter was a sister of Robert and Daniel has yet been found.

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[1] Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 275; Statement by Miss Sarah Porter in George S. Merriam, Noah Porter, A Memorial by His Friends (New York, 1893), 1; Cyrus Kinne Porter, Porter Family Record (Buffalo, 1896), 2; Joseph W. Porter, A Genealogy of the Descendants of Richard Porter (Bangor, 1878), 4.

[2] See PART II, p. 2.

PRUDDEN[1]

James Prudden, one of the original settlers of Milford, Connecticut, is believed to have come from Kings Walden, Hertfordshire, and to have married, April 7, 1608, Sibil Mitchell, who was probably buried at Kings Walden May 27, 1618. He was admitted to membership in the Milford Church October 13, 1639, and appears on a list of the free planters of Milford dated November 20 of that same year. He died at Milford in August 1648. His elder daughter

Anna (or Anne) Prudden, presumably the girl of that name who was baptized at Kings Walden February 8, 1617/18, married Samuel Coley February 14, 1640.[2] She was admitted to the church at Milford February 14, 1640/41, and died October 3, 1689. (See COLEY)

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1 The American Genealogist, XVI (July 1939), 28; Frank Farnsworth Starr, Various Ancestral Lines of James Goodwin and Lucy (Morgan) Goodwin (Hartford, 1915), II, 163-170.

2 Source (Am. Genealogist, loc. cit.) gives date of marriage as shown, but probably "1640/41" is correct.

ROCKWELL

William Rockwell, born in 1591, married Susanna Capen at Holy Trinity Church in Dorchester, Dorset, England, April 13, 1624 (See CAPEN). With his wife and two children under five years of age, he joined the party led by the Rev. John Wareham which sailed from Plymouth, England, on the "Mary and John" in 1630, and founded Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was one of the two deacons chosen when the Dorchester Church was organized on the eve of their departure from England, and his name appears on the first list of Dorchester freemen dated October 19, 1630. Probably in the spring of 1637 he moved to Windsor, Connecticut, where he died May 15, 1640. A daughter,

Ruth Rockwell, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts in August 1633, married Christopher Huntington October 7, 1652. (See HUNTINGTON)

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1 Francis Williams Rockwell, The Rockwell Family in One Line of Descent (Pittsfield, Mass., 1924), 1-3, 5, 8, 38-39; Henry R. Stiles, The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut (Hartford, 1892), II, 647-648; Donald Lines Jacobus, The Waterman Family (New Haven, 1939), I, 670-671.

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SCOTT

Thomas Scott, one of the original settlers of Hartford, is presumed to have been among those who emigrated from Cambridge, Massachusetts to the Connecticut Valley in 1635. Some authorities identify him with the Thomas Scott, age 40, who embarked with his family at Ipswich, England, on the ship "Elizabeth" about the end of April 1634. But others claim the passenger on this vessel was not the Connecticut man, but another of the same name from Rattlesden, Suffolk, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

His home lot in Hartford was on the road from the Meeting House to the Landing, now State Street, and also extended some distance along Front Street. At a town meeting held in 1637, he was appointed to "keep in good Repayre" the bridge over Brick Kiln Brook leading to Matthew Allyn's mill; and he was one of those chosen by the General Court, January 16, 1639, to view those parts of the future town of Farmington which might be suitable for a plantation. He met his death, November 6, 1643, in an accident caused by one John Ewe, who was sentenced to pay fines of £ 5 to the Colony and £ 10 to his widow. The latter, whose first name was Ann, married, second, Thomas Ford of Windsor, November 7, 1644, and died at Northampton, Massachusetts, May 5, 1675.

Sarah Scott, a daughter, born _____, married John Stanley December 5, 1645. She died June 26, 1661. (See STANLEY)

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[1] J. Hammond Trumbull, The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut (Boston, 1886), I, 257; Rev. William DeLoss Love, The Colonial History of Hartford (Hartford, 1914), 5-6, 55, 182-183, 280; James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1862), IV, 39; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 404.

SHERMAN

The name Sherman originally denoted a maker of woolen goods. The shearer clipped the sheep and the shearman or sherman turned the wool into cloth.

Thomas Sherman, who died early in 1493, and his wife Agnes, were residents of the town of Diss, near the River Waveney, in the southern part of Norfolk. A son,

John Sherman, of Yaxley in northern Suffolk, married Agnes Fuller, daughter of Thomas Fuller. He died in 1504. Their son,

Thomas Sherman, probably born about 1490, was a churchwarden of Yaxley Parish, a deputy sheriff of Suffolk County, and an attorney at law of the Courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench. For many years he had a large and active practice and was himself a frequent litigant. He married, probably about 1512, Jane Waller, daughter of John Waller, of Wortham, Suffolk. Following his death in 1551, his wife remarried, but outlived her second husband also, not dying until 1573.

Henry Sherman, born about 1520, one of the nine sons of Thomas and Jane, was a clothier or cloth maker, residing in Dedham, and later in Colchester, in the County of Essex. He died in 1590. By his first wife Agnes (probably Agnes Butter), who was buried at Dedham June 5, 1581, he had

Edmund Sherman, born about 1548, likewise a cloth maker, who married, first, at Dedham, April 25, 1570, Anne Pallette. She was buried at Dedham June 8, 1584, and he, December 22, 1600. Their second son,

Edmund Sherman, born at Dedham, Essex, about 1572, emigrated to New England. He was at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635, and later moved to New Haven, where he died in 1641. His wife may have been Joan Makin, daughter of Tobias Makin of Fingringhoe, Essex.

Hester Sherman, fourth of their seven children, who was baptized at Dedham April 1, 1606, married Andrew Ward (See WARD). Her will dated December 27, 1665, was proved February 28, 1665/66.

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[1] Thomas Townsend Sherman, Sherman Genealogy (New York, 1920), 1, 2, 16, 18-39, 52-60, 82-84, 105-108; Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, Conn., 1930), I, 540.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SILL

John Sill, from Newcastle on Tyne, Northumberland, was a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1637. According to family tradition he brought with him from England his wife Joanna _____ and children Elizabeth and Joseph. He was admitted as a freeman May 2, 1638, and died before 1653. His wife's will was probated in October 1671.

Joseph Sill, their son, born in England, lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for many years. He served with distinction in King Philip's War, notably at Groton and Dover. After hostilities ceased, he moved to Lyme, Connecticut, where he married, as his second wife, February 12, 1677/78, Sarah (Clark) Marvin, daughter of George Clark, and widow of Richard Marvin (See CLARK). He died August 6, 1696. The eldest son by his second marriage,

Joseph Sill of Lyme, born January 6, 1678/79, married Phoebe Lord in 1705 (See LORD). He died November 10 or 11, 1765. Both he and his wife were buried in the Duck River Cemetery at Lyme. Their daughter

Elizabeth Sill, born November 20, 1707, married, October 9, 1735, Robert Hubbard. She died January 22, 1799. (See PART II, p.3)

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1 James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1862), IV, 96-97; Edwin Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 278; Kenneth Lord, Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Lord (New York, 1946), 194; Charles Edward Banks, Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620 - 1650 (Philadelphia, 1937), 130.

SPENCER

John Spencer, born probably a few years after 1500, and his wife Anne, whose maiden name may have been Merrill, lived at Edworth in Bedfordshire. At this period the Spencers were apparently of the yeoman class, somewhat better off than average. Of John little is known beyond the fact that he was buried at Edworth June 9, 1558. But the record of his widow's burial on June 16, 1660 is more informative. She was "a good hospitallity keeper" and "did give to the towneship of Edworth ii of her best bease /beasts/ to be lett to ii pore folks in the towne for iii s. a cow & the parson & churchwarden to have the letting of them & the distributing of the money to the poore & to se the stock meinteined etch of them to have iii d. of the vi s. for their paynes to se this truly done according to her last will." John and Anne had three children, including

Michael Spencer, born probably between 1530 and 1535, who was still living in 1599. He married, first, at Edworth, January 20, 1555/56, Agnes Limer, who was buried there February 23, 1561/62, and, second, about 1563, Elizabeth _____, who was buried at Stotfold, Bedfordshire, November 18, 1599. A son by his second wife,

Gerard (Garrard, Jarrard) Spencer, was baptized at Stotfold, Bedfordshire, about 35 or 40 miles north of London, May 20, 1576. On November 10, 1600, at Upper Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire, he married Alice Whitbread, who belonged to a family of some prominence.[2] Among their nine children were four sons who emigrated to New England in the early 1630's. It seems quite possible that Gerard and his family may have moved from Stotfold some years prior to the sons' departure. perhaps to London where his brother Richard had become a prosperous haberdasher. Gerard died before 1646.

William Spencer, the eldest son, who was baptized at Stotfold, Bedfordshire, October 11, 1601, arrived in New England in 1631 or 1632. His name appears on the first list of inhabitants of Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. He was admitted as a freeman March 4, 1632/33, served as Town Clerk from 1632 to 1635, and was chosen Selectman November 23, 1635. Between March 1634/35 and March 1637/38 he represented Newtown at sessions of the Massachusetts General Court. He was chosen Lieutenant of the Newtown trainband March 9, 1636/37, and was one of the founders of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. On March 12, 1637/1638 the "Governor together with the rest of the Standing council . . . elders of several churches, Mr. Nathaniel Ward, Mr. William Spencer, and

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1 Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Four Spencer Brothers, Their Ancestors and Descendants," The American Genealogist, XXVII (April, July 1951), 80-82, 84, 162; Mary Walton Ferris, Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines (1931), II, 769; Louis Effingham DeForest, Moore and Allied Families (New York, 1938), 477-483; J. Hammond Trumbull, Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn. (Boston, 1886), I, 259-260.

2 See WHITBREAD.

[illegible]

Mr. William Hawthorne" were named by the General Court to make a "compendius abridgement" of the laws.

It is known that he visited the new settlement of Hartford in the Connecticut Valley late in 1638, for a letter which he wrote from there to Governor John Winthrop on the 29th of November has survived.[1] Some months later he moved to Hartford to live. In April, August, and September he served as a representative to the newly-formed Connecticut General Court, and in October he and two others were entrusted with the task of collecting and revising the laws of the colony. On December 23, 1639 he was among the four men chosen to "order the affayrs of the Towne /of Hartford/ for one yeare." He died at Hartford in 1640, leaving a widow Agnes[2], whom he had married about 1633. She married, second, William Edwards, December 11, 1647. The Spencers had three children, including

Elizabeth Spencer, born about 1633. She married, first, in 1649, William Wellman, who died at Killingworth, Connecticut August 9, 1671, and, second, May 23, 1672, Jacob Joy. She had eight children by her first husband, and four by her second. The date of her death is not known. (See JOY)

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1 His letter has been published in Winthrop Papers (Boston,1944), IV, 74-75.

2 Her maiden name was probably Tucker.

STANLEY

John Stanley of Ashford, Kent, married Susan Lancock June 1, 1590. She was probably buried September 10, 1619. They had eight children, including three sons, Thomas, Timothy, and John, who emigrated to New England, possibly all on the same ship.

John Stanley, who was baptized at Ashford December 28, 1603, was evidently a widower by the time of their departure. The name of his wife is not known. He died while at sea, in April or May 1634, leaving three children: an infant who died soon after reaching this country, Ruth who was brought up by her uncle Timothy, and

John Stanley, born in January (?) 1624, who was placed in the care of his uncle Thomas Stanley at Cambridge, Massachusetts, until he should become of age. He moved with his guardian to Hartford, Connecticut in 1636. When he was only 13 years old, he took part in the campaign against the Pequot Indians. Following his marriage to Sarah Scott December 5, 1645 (See SCOTT), he settled in Farmington, Connecticut, and became one of its leading citizens. He and Sarah were both admitted to the Farmington Church July 12, 1653, and in 1654 he was chosen Constable. He served as Deputy to the General Court almost continuously for 37 years, from 1659 to 1696. In 1665 he was made a freeman. In King Philip's War, he was a Lieutenant and Captain. He received a grant of 120 acres in May 1674 and another of 80 acres in May 1687. After the death of his wife June 26, 1661, he married, second, April 20, 1663, Sarah Fletcher, daughter of Deacon John Fletcher of Milford, who was baptized October 31, 1641 and died May 15, 1713. John Stanley died December 19, 1706. He had six children by his first marriage, and two by his second.

Sarah Stanley, a daughter by his first wife, born at Farmington February 18, 1651/52, married Joseph Gaylord of Windsor July 14, 1670. She died at Durham, Connecticut February 12,1711/12. (See GAYLORD).

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[1] Ernest Flagg, Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England (Hartford, 1926), 272-273, 300, 341; James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, IV(Boston, 1862), 164; New Haven Genealogical Magazine, III(July 1925), 636; Henry Bronson, The History of Waterbury, Connecticut (Waterbury, 1858), 145.

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

STEBBINS

Edward Stebbins (or Stebbing), one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, was probably a tanner by trade, and is supposed to have come originally from Braintree, Essex. His name first appears on a list of inhabitants of Cambridge, Massachusetts, dated March 29, 1632. As he took the freeman's oath in 1634 on the same day as the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and subsequently accompanied the latter to the Connecticut Valley, it seems very likely that he had been a member of Hooker's congregation at Chelmsford, Essex, particularily since many of its members are known to have arrived in Cambridge in 1632. His house in Cambridge, as of 1635, stood on the westerly corner of Harvard and Dunster Streets.

Following his removal to Connecticut in 1636, he was made Deacon of the First Church in Hartford, a position which he held for a long period. According to Major John Mason's History of the Pequot War, in 1638 the Colony was in "extream Want of Provision, many giving twelve Shillings for one Bushel of Indian Corn." Consequently, "the Court of Connecticut" employed "Captain Mason, Mr. William Wadsworth and Deacon Stebbins to try what Providence would afford, for their Relief in this Straight; Who notwithstanding some discouragement they met with from some English, went to a place called Pocumtuck; where they procured so much corn at reasonable Rates, that the Indians brought down to Hartford and Windsor, Fifty Canoes Laden with Corn at one time." The same year that he helped to replenish the food supply, Deacon Stebbins was chosen Constable of Hartford. For twelve years (1639-1641, 1648-1655, and 1666) he served as Deputy to the General Court; and he was also a Selectman of Hartford in 1647 and 1648. His homelot in 1639 extended from Meeting House Square to what is now known as Front Street. It is assumed that he died in 1668, as the inventory of his estate was taken August 10 of that year. He married, probably in 1629, Frances (Tough) Chester Smith, a twice-married widow (See TOUGH). The second of their three daughters,

Mary Stebbins, born about 1630, married Walter Gaylord at Hartford April 29 (or 16 or 22), 1648 (See GAYLORD). She died June 29, 1657, either at Hartford or Windsor.

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1 Ralph Stebbins Greenlee and Robert Lemuel Greenlee, The Stebbins Genealogy (Chicago, 1904), II, 1005-1014; Charles Edwin Booth, One Branch of the Booth Family (New York, 1910), 181; The American Genealogist, XXX (October 1954), 193ff.

THOMPSON

Anthony Thompson and his brother John were among the earliest settlers of New Haven, Connecticut. Both were signatories of the "fundamental agreement" adopted by the free planters on June 4, 1639 which declared that the Scriptures offered perfect guidance for a commonwealth, and expressed their willingness to submit to a government which would enforce the laws of God. John made a mark for his signature, but Anthony signed his name. It was on the basis of this agreement that the government and church of the New Haven Colony were organized. Anthony Thompson died in September 1648. The name of his first wife is unknown. Katharine _____, his second wife, survived him and married Nicholas Camp of Milford, July 14, 1652. He had three children by each marriage.

Lydia Thompson, a daughter of Anthony and Katharine, baptized July 24, 1647, married, first, Isaac Cruttenden of Guilford September 20, 1665, and, second, Deacon John Meigs. She died in December 1729. (See CRUTTENDEN)

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[1] Donald Lines Jacobus, "Notes on Thompson Families of Connecticut," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXVI (July, 1912), 199; Louis Effingham DeForest and Anne Lawrence DeForest, Moore and Allied Families (New York, 1938), 497-498; Edward Channing, A History of the United States (New York, 1932), I, 409-410; Abiel Homes, The Annals of America (Cambridge, 1829), I, 252.

TOUGH

Thomas Tough, yooman, was admitted to the manor of Rothley in Leistershire August 28, 1560. He died at Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, and was buried at Rothley May 24, 1586. He and his wife Susan _____, who was buried at Rothley November 30, 1592, had five children, including

Ralph Tough of Burrough (or Burrow)-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, presumably the man of that name who served as church warden there in 1612. His wife's name is unknown. A daughter,

Frances Tough was probably born at Burrough-on-the-Hill about 1595-97. She was married three times: first, at the Church of St. Anne's Blackfriars, London, November 26, 1617, to Sampson Chester, a merchant tailor born in Leicestershire about 1592, whose older brother John Chester, gentleman, was the husband of Dorothy Hooker, sister of the Rev. Thomas Hooker; second, at Bermondsey, Surrey, February 25, 1627/28, to Thomas Smith; and, third, probably in 1629, to Edward Stebbins (or Stebbing), who was later to become Deacon of Mr. Hooker's church in Hartford, Connecticut. She died at Hartford sometime between November 12, 1673, the date of the codicil to her will, and December 23, 1673, the date of the inventory of her estate (See STEBBINS).

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[1] The American Genealogist, XXX(October 1954), 193-212.

UFFORD[1]

Thomas Ufford of Newbourne, Suffolk, his wife Isabel, two sons, and a daughter came to New England aboard the "Lion," which arrived at Boston September 16, 1632.[2] They settled initially in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was admitted as a freeman March 4, 1633, but in 1635 moved to Springfield, of which he was one of the founders. In 1639 they moved again to Milford, Connecticut. He and Isabel both joined the Milford Church in 1645. About 1658 or 1659 he married, second, Elizabeth (_____) Thele, widow of Nicholas Thele, who died December 27, 1660. He died at Stratford, Connecticut before August 20, 1660, the date his estate was divided. A son by his first wife,

John Ufford, born _____, married, first, about 1655 Hannah (or Anne) Hawley, who was granted a divorce from him in 1657, and, second, March 25, 1657 according to one account or about July 1657 according to another, Martha Nettleton (See NETTLETON). After residing in Milford for some years, he moved to Stratford about 1658 or 1659. The date of his death is not recorded. A daughter by his second wife,

Martha Ufford, born August 31, 1659, married, first, Peter Carr, and, second, Samuel Camp. She died _____. (See CAMP)

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1 The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, XLIII (July 1912), 299; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XIII(1859), 297; The Connecticut Magazine, XII (Jan.-March 1908), 146; William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 156; Charles Edward Banks, Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England (Philadelphia, 1937), 158.

2 According to another source, American Genealogist, X (July 1933), 31, Thomas Ufford was from Nazing, Essex.

UPSON

Thomas Upson evidently came to Hartford, Connecticut, at least as early as 1638, for on January 3, 1639 he was listed as a resident who had received land "by courtesy of the town with liberty to fetch wood and keep swine and cows by proportion on the Common." He owned several parcels, including a home lot on the west side of what is now Albany Avenue. On August 1, 1639 he was fined 20 shillings for "unseasonable and immoderate drinking at the Pinnace." In 1640 he sold his Hartford property and moved to Farmington, Connecticut, of which he was one of the original proprietors. His house stood near the Main Highway on property now owned by Miss Porter's School. On January 23, 1646/47, he married, at Hartford, Elizabeth Fuller, who may have been a second wife. He died July 19, 1655, and his widow married Edmund Scott.

Hannah Upson, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth, born in Farmington _____, married Samuel Hickox in 1668. She died in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1705.(See HICKOX)

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1 The Upson Family Association of America, The Upson Family in America (New Haven, 1940), 1-7, 9; Frank L. Van Wagnen, The Ancestry of Mary (Welton) Van Wagnen (Buffalo, 1948), 13-18, Appendix B.

WARD

Andrew Ward, a figure of some prominence in the early history of Connecticut, was probably born about 1597. He is said to have been the son of Stephen and Joice (Traford) Ward of Northampton, England, and may have lived for a time at Faxton in Northamptonshire. While still a comparatively young man, he emigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts, where his name was added to the list of freemen on May 14, 1634.

In May 1635 the parishioners of the Rev. Thomas Hooker in Newtown (now Cambridge) secured permission from the General Court "for themselves and for residents of Watertown, Roxbury, and Dorchester to move where they would, provided that they remain under the government of Massachusetts.

"In 1635 the exodus began and continued during the following year. Driving their cattle and hacking their laborious way through the New England forest, little bands of pioneers journeyed to the promised land where they settled in the three river towns of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield."[2]

Instead of exercising direct control over the towns along the Connecticut, in March 1636 the Massachusetts General Court placed them under the care of eight prominent men, all of whom were either residing in the valley or preparing to go there. Among them was Andrew Ward, who appears to have arrived in Wethersfield sometime before.

"The eight men . . . were to have full power and authority to exercise judicial functions, to make such orders and decrees as were for the peacable and quiet ordering of affairs, to regulate matters that concerned trade, planting, building, and distributing lots, and to enforce military discipline. They were empowered to call together the 'inhabitants' of the plantations at any convenient place they deemed suitable, for the purpose of carrying out their instructions, thus placing the government on a bottom broader than in Massachusetts of a considerable measure of popular coöperation. For the first year, however, the commissioners, acting on the discretion allowed them, apparently did not call either a

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[1] George K. Ward, Andrew Warde and His Descendants, 1597-1910 (New York, 1910), 7-26, 28, 30, 35; Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, Conn., 1930), I, 643ff; The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, XLIV (April, 1913), 119-120; Charles Edward Banks, Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650 (Philadelphia, 1937), 126.

[2] Curtis P. Nettels, The Roots of American Civilization (New York, 1938), 172-173.

popular assembly or a general court but conducted the administration themselves, sitting as a 'cort' from April 26, 1636 to March 28, 1637."[1]

Soon thereafter the commission government came to an end. Faced with the prospect of war with the Pequot Indians, early in 1637 the three settlements each elected three deputies who met at Hartford as a General Court. And in January 1638/39 the towns declared themselves a separate commonwealth.

Andrew Ward served as a deputy from Wethersfield to the newly-formed General Court in November 1637, and on several subsequent occasions. In 1637 he was a collector of rates, and, in conjunction with Captain John Mason and a Mr. Allen, was ordered to go to Agawam (now Springfield) to treat with the Indians of Waronocke (now Westfield) concerning the tribute to be paid toward meeting the charges of the Pequot War. At this period he became an active and prominent member of the Wethersfield church.

In 1640, "owing to ministerial difficulties in the town of Wethersfield, a group of men there made up their minds to find a home elsewhere. At their head was the Rev. Richard Denton, one of the contentious clergymen, who had come from Halifax, England, and located in Wethersfield in 1638, and among its members were Matthew Mitchell, Andrew Ward, Richard Coe, and Richard Gildersleeve, the last named of whom had got into trouble with the Connecticut authorities for casting out 'pernicious speeches, tending to the detriment and dishonnor' of the commonwealth. The company having determined to remove found it difficult to decide where to go and listened willingly to overtures made by [the Rev. John] Davenport (who had already endeavored to bring peace to the Wethersfield church) that they should occupy . . . a section of land [just purchased by the New Haven Colony] lying to the west along the coast beyond Fairfield at a place called Toquams or Rippowams, extending sixteen miles inland and eight miles from east to west." Andrew Ward and Richard Coe were given the task of conducting the negotiations. "In the agreement finally made with New Haven the Wethersfield men bound themselves to reimburse that plantation for what it had already spent, to acknowledge the authority of the New Haven government, and to accept the system there established both in principle and form. Thus in 1641 was brought into existence the plantation and town of Stamford . . ."[2]

Ward served as a magistrate in Stamford in 1642 and 1643, and in the next year represented the town at the New Haven General Court. In 1646 he was chosen an Assistant.

For reasons now unknown he left Stamford and settled at Fairfield in 1647, thereby coming once more under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut colony. He was promptly elected deputy to the colonial assembly and

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[1] Charles M. Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History (New Haven, 1936), II, 91.

[2] Ibid., 162.

continued to be chosen for this position at frequent intervals during the next ten years. He died at Fairfield in 1659. He married Hester Sherman (See SHERMAN), who bore him nine children, including

Andrew Ward, Jr., born about 1642, who settled in Killingworth, Connecticut. In 1667/68 he married Tryal Meigs (See MEIGS), and in 1668 was made a freeman of the colony. He died in 1690. A son,

Captain Andrew Ward, who was born in 1669 or 1670, resided in Guilford, Connecticut. He married, November 19, 1691, Deborah Joy (See JOY), and died August 7, 1756. A daughter,

Diana Ward, born February 11, 1710, married, first, October 13, 1730, Lieutenant Daniel Hubbard (See PART I, page4), and, second, Captain Nathaniel Johnson. She died March 29, 1789.

WARD

Josiah Ward, of Middletown, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Adkins.

Their daughter,

Abigail Adkins Ward, born September 11, 1676, married, March 4, 1703, Robert Hubbard (See PART II, p.2). She died April 23, 1735. On her tombstone in Riverside Cemetery, in Middletown, is the inscription:

Pious, Kind, & Good, Lov'd by all Near,
Usefull on Earth, To Heaven dear,
Was she whose dust Lyes buried here.

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1 Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 277.

WAKEMAN

Samuel Wakeman, son of Francis and Anne (Goode) Wakeman, was baptized at Bewdley, in Worcestershire, September 25, 1603. He came to Massachusetts in the "Lion," arriving in November 1631, after burying his only child at sea, and settled initially in Roxbury. In May 1635 he served as Deputy from Cambridge to the Massachusetts General Court, but soon thereafter emigrated to Connecticut, and is listed as a constable in Hartford in April 1636. He was killed at Providence in the Bahamas in the summer of 1641. By his wife Elizabeth _____, who married, second, before 1645, Nathaniel Willett of Hartford, he had several children subsequent to the one who died while crossing the Atlantic. His son,

Ezbon Wakeman, born say 1635, settled in Stratford, Connecticut, and later moved to Fairfield, where he died in 1683. He married at Stratford, June 28, 1666, Hannah Jordan (See JORDAN). Their daughter,

Abigail Wakeman, born say 1668, married, soon after November 9, 1685, Thomas Hill (See HILL).

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1 Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, Conn., 1930), I, 630-633.

WATTS

Richard Watts[2], born about 1600, was residing in Hartford, Connecticut as early as 1639. He was one of the inhabitants who received land "by the courtesie of the town," his home lot being on the west side of the "road from George Steel's to the Great Swamp." He died at Hartford in 1654. Apparently he had a first wife whose name is unknown. He married, second, Elizabeth _____, who died in 1666. A daughter by his first wife,

Elizabeth Watts, born about 1622, married George Hubbard of Middletown, Connecticut in 1640. She died in 1702 and was buried in the Middletown Riverside Cemetery. (See PART II, p.2)

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[1] James Hammond Trumbull, Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn. (Boston, 1886), I, 266; Edwin Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, c1895), 270, 272; Mary Lovering Holman, Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Frances Helen Miller (Concord, N.H., 1948), 335-337.

[2] Richard Watts is also an ancestor of David Sanders Clark, husband of Mary Hubbard Livingstone Clark, through his daughter Eleanor Watts who married Nathaniel Brown December 23, 1647.

WHITBREAD

Thomas Whitbread, supposed to have been born about 1522, was perhaps the Thomas who was buried at Upper Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire, June 6, 1585. His son,

John Whitbread, born probably about 1548, was a resident of Upper Gravenhurst as early as 1571, and appears to have been the "John Whitbred" buried there November 28, 1598. He married Eleanor _____, of Elstow, Bedfordshire, who was buried at Upper Gravenhurst November 20, 1628. They had a number of children, perhaps as many as seven, including

Alice Whitbread, born say about 1578. On November 10, 1600 she married Gerard Spencer. (See SPENCER)

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[1] The American Genealogist, XXXII (July 1956), 133-136.

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